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TASS ON STERN REPORT OF PERSHING DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD231851 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

A spokesman of the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe has denied reports that more U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will be sited in the FRG's territory than was provided for by NATO's "double-track decision". It must be recalled that according to that decision the number of "Pershing-2" missile launchers being deployed in the Federal Republic should be 108. But the West German magazine STERN, with reference to a secret U.S. document, writes that in actual fact Washington intends to deploy 258 launchers of these first-strike missiles in the FRG, and no longer 108 ones.

After that was denied, many Western observers would like, apparently, to quietly remove the article from STERN magazine and class it among "unconfirmed reports". There is a hitch, though. Coming to mind are similar cases when this or that report on dangerous plans or actions of the U.S. military was at once rejected by U.S. official spokesmen and then, under the pressure of facts, got confirmation.

Take if only the most recent example. At the beginning of the current year mass media reported that U.S. special operations units stationed in the FRG had in service portable nuclear mines ("backpack nukes") for use deep in enemy's territory. At first, the Government of the FRG categorically declined to give any explanations on the matter and the U.S. garrison commander in Bad-Toelz (Bavaria), where the soldiers of U.S. special operations forces -- the so-called "Green Berets" -- undergo training, stated with an air of outraged innocence that the report obtensibly had no ground whatsoever and that he knew nothing about armaments of such kind. Subsequently, the public came to know facts which confirmed the deployment of deadly weapons not only in Bad-Toelz but also in other points, near Muenster (North Rhine-Westfalia) in the depots of the U.S. 570th Artillery Battalion, in particular.

And, finally, Lothar Ruehl, state secretary of the FRG's Ministry of Defence, in a TV interview had to confirm the presence of U.S. backback nukes in West Germany territory.

As for misinforming the public of those countries where U.S. weapons are being deployed, Bonn's opinion is, as the DPA news agency reported, that Washington is not bound over to provide information on national weapon systems. A spokesman of the FRG's Government, Sudhoff, directly stated that the question of the provision of the U.S. Armed Forces is, first of all, the Americans' affair. So, don't worry, the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. It will be decided in Washington without you (not to give you too much trouble, of course) what deadly types of weapons -- missiles, mines or shells -- should be deployed in your own home and in what amount which would be suitable to the United States.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON GROWING OPPOSITION TO SDI

LD231211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 May 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Over the last few days the question of the militarization of space has been discussed in all kinds of national and international forums:

In the British and Danish parliaments, at an assembly of NATO countries' parliamentarians in Stuttgart, at a session of the so-called Western European Union, and at sessions of a number of NATO organs in connection with the latest Atlantic marathon that has started in Brussels.

This heightened interest in problems concerning space is totally understandable. You see, Washington is not only forging ahead with the preparation for "star wars" in the United States itself but is attempting with increasing persistence to involve its NATO allies in this militarist enterprise. I shall remind you that at the end of March, at a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Luxembourg, Weinberger, the head of the Pentagon, set out such a program and even delivered a kind of ultimatum: All the members of the Atlantic bloc immediately had to examine this question and within 60 days give their corresponding reply.

The 2 months are up and now the self-same Weinberger is summing up the results at the spring session of NATO. U.S. observers note that for Washington these results are so far not comforting. The governments of the overwhelming majority of NATO member-countries do not want to support the U.S. "star wars" plans or are not risking this. At the Atlantic assembly in Stuttgart, the representatives of France, Denmark, and Norway expressed an obviously negative attitude to the much-publicized strategic initiative of Reagan. Describing the situation in Stuttgart, the Bonn paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes: Profound concern, confusion, and disagrement characterized the discussion by the European parliamentarians.

It should be said that this mood among the Western European parliamentarians, and not only parliamentarians, is quite understandable. You see, the overwhelming majority of military experts and scientists unanimously warn: The realization of Reagan's strategic initiative, despite attempts to present it as defensive, would lead to a new and even more dangerous spiral in the arms race and would intensify the threat of nuclear war. During a debate in the British House of Lords, it was pointed out that the U.S. plans for preparing for "star wars" are already exerting a destabilizing influence on the strategic military situation in the world. Bearing this in mind, the Danish parliament has made it incumbent on the government to come out against the country's participation in the realization of Washington's space program. The Belgian Government considered it necessary to publicly refute U.S. reports that it has agreed to take part in the implementation of this program. At a meeting of Western European Union parliamentarians, which has just opened in Paris, the decision has been made to defer an examination of the question of taking part in Reagan's strategic initiative until at least December of this year.

Of course, all the indications are that the Washington initiators of "star wars" will continue exerting pressure on their allies, but, at the same time, it should not be overlooked that the dangerous plans for the militarization of space are arousing increasing concern and opposition throughout the whole world.

NATO CONTINUES 'OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND' IN VIENNA

LD231358 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

The 36th round of negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe has begun in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna today. The head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Andre Wieland made a speech at the plenary meeting. He noted the historical significance of the victory over Nazi fascism and the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to its rout, and stressed that the peace won at a high price is now in a greater jeopardy than any time before.

The cause of serious concern is the situation in Europe. It is not the socialist countries which bear responsibility for that. The socialist countries are convinced that there is now no question in international politics which could not be resolved peacefully, through negotiations.

This readiness for a dialogue on the basis of the strict observance of the principles of equality and undiminished security was reaffirmed in April this year at the Warsaw meeting of top party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The GDR representative stressed the pressing need of concrete steps to reduce the level of military confrontation in central Europe. On February 14 this year the socialist countries submitted the document "The Basic Provisions of the Agreement on the Initial Reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of the Ground Troops and Armaments in Central Europe and the Subsequent Non-Rise in the Levels of Troops and Armaments of the Sides in That Region," this being evidence of the socialist countries' striving to direct the Vienna negotiations to a fruitful channel. That proposal makes it possible to overcome the impasse in Vienna and to start without further delay the process of real reduction of troops and armaments in the centre of the European Continent.

On behalf of the socialist countries the head of the GDR delegation called upon the Western participants to treat in a constructive way this proposal and display the necessary political will for attaining a practical result at the negotiations.

M. Alexander, the head of the British delegation, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the NATO countries. In his speech there were no new elements that would testify to a change in the Western obstructionist stand. His speech showed that the NATO countries were not ready to determine their attitude to the substance of the socialist countries' proposal and to give to it a positive reply that would make possible, at long last, progress in Vienna.

WEINBERGER 'FAILS TO SET TONE' AT NATO SESSION

LD232126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] A routine session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee has finished in Brussels. The defense ministers of all the NATO countries, except France and Iceland, accepted a program to further increase arms and military expenditure in the coming years in order to avoid the need, as the final communique says, to rely on the early use of nuclear weapons. Yevgeniy Kachanov comments on this report.

The main result of this unusually short Atlantic marathon was the acceptance of a plan to sharply increase so-called conventional weapons. It includes such points as developing a missile-based air defense system; increasing capabilities for mining sea areas; improving supplies of ammunition; raising the effectiveness of actions in the enemy's rear at the very beginning of military actions, and so forth.

The arguments of NATO's strategists is not marked by anything particularly new. Again, the main reason in favor of forcing the pace of the arms race is the notorious myth of a Soviet military threat and of NATO's having fallen behind the Warsaw Pact in military terms. The AFP agency notes that the session's directives envisage a yearly increase of 3 percent of military expenditures on the part of the bloc's member-countries, not taking inflation into account. Yet, even this increase cannot cover spending on all that the NATO ministers planned.

The communique does not directly name the sources of finance, but one thing is clear: Western European taxpayers will have to tighten their belts still further in order to satisfy the appetites of their generals. However, there has been talk of this for a long time, and the decisions of the Brussels session have not caused particular surprise.

The question remains: Why was the time it was supposed to take cut by half? Why did the session's participants limit themselves to what had been agreed beforehand? The fact of the matter is that Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, this time failed to set the tone, to fully subordinate the Atlantic allies to his will. Despite the undisguised pressure Weinberger put on the ministers, both at the session itself and outside it, there is not a word in the communique of Reagan's "star wars" program, even though it is well known that the Americans again tried to foist the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative on Western Europe. To judge by the session's results, Washington's partners preferred not to approve the American Administration's dangerous plans, and refused to discuss them. In the same way, no action was taken on the Pentagon chief's calls for an unrestrained increase in chemical weapons production.

Under these conditions, Washington was left with nothing to do but call it a day and declare that the agenda had been covered. There was a windowdressing show of the unanimity and solidity of the Western alliance, but this unanimity could not conceal the serious concern aroused in West Europeans by the Washington administration's dangerous plans to transfer the arms race into outer space. Even the NATO ministers are forced to reckon with this concern.

CDE ENVOY SPEAKS ON U.S. CHEMICAL ARMS POLICY

LD241124 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Stockholm May 24 TASS -- Today at a session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe Ambassador Vladimir Yerofeyev, member of the Soviet delegation, drew the attention of the audience to the proposals of the socialist countries on delivering the European Continent from chemical weapons and on removing the threat of a chemical war.

These proposals acquire special significance because of the attempts of the U.S. to start another round of the chemical arms race, which are made clear by the recent decision of the U.S. Senate on allocating additional sums of money on the manufacturing of new chemical ammunition.

The Soviet representative stressed that these actions of the U.S. posed a serious threat primarily to Europe, since it is the European Continent where U.S. chemical weapons are deployed in the first place, and their possible use is planned also with regard to Europe. The Stockholm conference is facing a serious task of taking effective measures aimed at delivering Europe from these barbarous mass destruction weapons.

PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS 20-23 MAY IN BUDAPEST

Received by Nemeth, Lazar

LD231908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Today Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy general secretary of the party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, received in Budapest Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the other members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

At the meeting, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, it was stressed that in the contemporary international situation, further strengthening the unity and cooperation of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states and developing and improving their combat strength are particularly important.

IZVESTIYA Reports Session

PM231524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

["On the Results of the Session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A routine session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces was held under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, Joint Armed Forces commander in chief, in Budapest, capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, 20-23 May 1985.

Taking part in the work of the Military Council were all the members of the Military Council, military delegations from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Armed Forces, the Socialist Republic of Romania's Army, the USSR Armed Forces, and the Czechoslovak People's Army, as well as generals and officers from the control organs of the Joint Armed Forces commander in chief.

The Military Council, proceeding from the present-day international situation, examined some questions of the practical activity of the Joint Command to further improve the Joint Armed Forces' combat might in the light of the decisions made by the Warsaw Pact states at the latest Political Consultative Committee conferences and at sessions of the Council of Defense Ministers.

The work of the Military Council proceeded in a constructive businesslike spirit, in an atmosphere of soldierly [voyskovoy] comradeship, friendship, and mutual understanding.

Recommendations were adopted on the questions examined.

ACADEMICIAN ON FUTURE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PM221240 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 May 85 p 7

[Interview with Aleksandr Yakovlev, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, by Rodolfo Brancoli in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- [Brancoli] Gorbachev has said that the USSR does not look at the world solely through the prism of U.S.-USSR relations and has spoken of the emergence of "new centers of strength" in the capitalist world, citing Western Europe and Japan. This seems a somewhat different approach from in the past.

[Yakovler] I would not say so. Our party observes the most rigorous continuity on this most important issue. However, hitherto there has probably not been the same emphasis that is to be found in the general secretary's speeches.

[Brancoli] I would like to know about the analysis that lies behind this approach and prompts this different emphasis.

[Yakovler] It is extremely difficult to give a brief answer. It seems to me that one can talk in terms of an exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism: traditional and more and more new interimperialist contradictions continue to nurture destabilizing trends. Despite the similarity of the political-strategic aims of the United States and its allies, essential disagreements emerge here. The present U.S. Administration's international adventurism is by no means entirely consistently with Western Europe's and Japan's interests. The U.S. allies' increasing economic and military potential and the gradual increase on this basis of their political influence creates the possibility of a progressive increase in the allies' military-political role.

This applies primarily to Western Europe and Japan but in the longer term this could also apply to other countries and groups of countries. The United States has to fear that an increased political-military autonomy of certain elements in the system could alter the balance of forces mainly determined at the moment by the presence of the U.S. missile umbrella.

As the West European countries and Japan come to realize that Soviet military might is designed exclusively for its own defense and to face up to U.S. imperial aspirations, whereas the U.S. policy of oligarchy is dictated by economic egoism, centrifugal trends can acquire real characteristics, including within the strategic-military sphere.

In other words the distancing of Western Europe, Japan, and other capitalist countries from U.S. strategic military plans in the near future is neither an excessively rash fantasy nor a nebulous prospect. It is dictated by objective factors having to do with the rational guarantee of all their political and economic interests, including security.

[Brancoli] Are you not exaggerating the U.S. decline?

[Yakovlev] On the contrary, the ones who are exaggerating are the U.S. conservatives, whose patriotism and chauvinism is motivated by an anguished view of a U.S. decline. It is usually the weak who need to proclaim their strength; the strong do not need to do so, but they are still strong. The United States is a very strong and powerful country that has hitherto played the principal role within the capitalist world. The figures for the share of world trade handled by the United States, for instance, bear witness to a relative decline. Of course, this gives us no cause for regret. It is a normal development.

As time goes by, we will witness increasingly the establishment of new centers of strength such as Brazil, Canada, and Australia, not to mention China.

[Brancoli] Let us talk about China.

[Yakovlev] China will be the real center of strength in the Pacific region. Personally I believe that the Americans fear for the future in this region not because of the USSR but because of China. We have no particular interests or raw material interests there. We have strategic interests, but only in relation to U.S. strategic interests in the area, only from that viewpoint.

[Brancoli] What are you proposing for this world, in which the protagonists are on the increase and those in subordinate roles are gaining in prominence?

[Yakovlev] I will answer you the same way as Gorbachev would. The experience of the seventies, when good political, legal, and psychological foundations were laid for cooperation between the two systems' states under the new historical conditions, is very valuable and we believe it must be revived. However this does not imply a simple return to the detente of the seventies. It is necessary to obtain much more than that. From our viewpoint, detente is not the ultimate aim of politics; it is necessary, but just as a transitional phase from a world bristling with weapons to a system of complete and certain international security.

There must also be a creation, utilization, and development of international mechanisms and bodies that can make it possible to find the best harmonization of state interests with those of the whole of mankind. As far as we are concerned, another essential factor in stabilizing international relations is a kind of material foundation for the policy of peaceful coexistence: the development of foreign trade and of all other forms of economic relations. I believe that soon we will be able to give you some surprises.

[Brancoli] Namely?

[Yakovlev] We are very occupied with our domestic matters. However there are strong grounds for stating that about the start of the nineties, the socialist countries' economic development will experience another acceleration. Then no one will be able any longer to conduct trade relations on the basis of boycotts and discrimination. Everything will be dealt with in businesslike terms -- who can do the best most cheaply and most quickly. I believe that in foreign business we will pursue a policy based on equality, not choosing anyone in particular...

RESULTS OF TOKYO MAYORS CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

LD231540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 23 May 85

["To Peace Through Broadening Contacts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The conference of mayors of the biggest cities of the world, which ended in Tokyo on Wednesday, has been a major international event. That was the first ever meeting of that kind. That very fact lent it an unusual character, just as the participation of representatives of the capitals of a number of states and other big cities of all continents. The significance of the conference exceeds the limits of acute problems which are being experienced by cities with a population of many millions, and which were discussed at the conference.

The Tokyo forum reaffirmed that the broadening of links between municipal councils of cities of different countries is an important factor of consolidating mutual understanding between nations and consequently, of consolidating peace.

The conference adopted the concluding document, called "the Tokyo Declaration". In the declaration it is noted that security and happiness of the residents of the cities -- and of the whole of our planet likewise -- can be ensured only in conditions of peace, provided the removal of the threat of war which hangs over mankind.

The participants in the conference represented different cities. Moscow and Tokyo, Paris and Beijing, New Delhi and Vienna, Mexico City and Cairo and a number of other capitals differ from each other in many respects and have their own colour, traditions, and ways of development. But in the course of the three-day discussions, the mayors of those cities found the common platform as to the approach to the most burning problems of the present -- maintenance of peace and prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe. And this makes the "Tokyo Declaration" a document of political significance.

In many speeches made at the conference it was noted that the present-day development of cities, their future largely depends on how energetically the efforts are being taken nationally and internationally towards ending the arms race, relaxing international tension, peaceful solving of disputable problems, safeguarding peace.

Representatives of Asian cities specially emphasized the acute problem of ensuring security on that vast continent. Major initiatives have already been advanced on some aspects of the given problem. These initiatives are on the order of the day of international life. To have progress in that sphere it is essential to pool the efforts of the Asian states.

In tune with that is the idea which was expressed on Tuesday by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi. The Soviet leader noted a possibility of holding in the future an all-Asia forum to exchange opinions and to jointly quest for constructive decisions. The very first comments to that speech show that it gave rise to profound response in many countries concerned.

U.S., USSR REPLIES TO DELHI DECLARATION VIEWED

LD202209 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 20 May 85

["It Is Time To Act" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Commentator Sergey Bogatov writes:

On May 22 the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden appealed to all nuclear powers to put a stop to building up nuclear weapons, to freeze nuclear arsenals and to start immediately their drastic reductions falls due on May 22. [sentence as received]

This appeal, which is known as the New Delhi Declaration of six states from four continents, drew a positive response from various parts of the globe. The world public assessed the New Delhi Declaration as a major international event, as an important foreign policy initiative of India, an authoritive peaceloving Asian state, which now heads successfully the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, an overwhelming majority of non-aligned and neutral Asian, African, Latin American and European countries positively responded to the New Delhi Declaration.

The United States, its closest allies and some other states reacted to it differently. Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, pointed out in one of his speeches that the Soviet Union was the only country of all nuclear powers which positively responded to the appeal by the six countries.

Other nuclear powers, including the United States, adopted either a hostile or cool attitude towards the New Delhi Declaration, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote.

Actions by the broad public of all countries, big and small, nuclear and non-nuclear ones, in favour of lessening the war danger and preventing the militarization of outer space assume major importance in the present-day complicated and even dangerous international situation. Therefore, a call by the Presidium of the World Peace Council to mark May 22, 1985 as the world day of mass action in support of the New Delhi Declaration, was received with due support and understanding in the Soviet Union.

In his reply to the National Council of the French Republican Association of Veterans and Victims of War Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that no task is more important in the world today than that of averting from mankind the threat of nuclear extermination. And the more actively and resolutely representatives of the public will work for accomplishing this task, the more there are chances for success.

TASS CITES TROYANOVSKIY LETTER ON UNIDO GOALS

LD230827 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] New York May 23 TASS -- An instrument of ratification of the Charter of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been presented to United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

In connection with the presentation of the instrument of ratification, the Soviet Union's Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy sent a letter to the United Nations secretary general. The letter says that UNIDO activity aimed at promoting industrial development in developing countries and their attainment of economic independence should be based on progressive provisions and principles of the charter of economic rights and obligations of states, the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order, the Lima and Delhi declarations on international cooperation in industrial development.

These aims can be achieved only on the roads of radical restructuring of the existing inequitable international relations. UNIDO must wage the struggle against acts of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail, interference in internal affairs of states committed by imperialist forces.

The resolve of UNIDO member countries recorded in UNIDO Charter to promote international peace and security and the flourishing of all peoples must be implemented in the organization's decisions and its practical activity, the letter says.

REAGAN COMPROMISE ON MX NUMBERS 'TACTICAL MOVE'

LD240459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0425 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Washington, 24 May TASS--The White House today announced a decision by President Reagan to halve the number of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the deployment of which the United States intends to begin next year. It is now expected that 50 missiles will be deployed instead of 100, the White House announced.

The President's decision is nothing more than a maneuver to divert attention, to which the head of the administration has been forced to resort having come up against increasing resistance to his militarist plans on Capitol Hill. According to press figures, the Senate had intended to adopt a resolution limiting the number of missiles to 40. Under these conditions, the President was left with no alternative but to compromise.

The fact that this is merely a tactical move is confirmed by the conditions of the deal reached between the White House and the senators, in accordance with which the number of missiles can ultimately be increased and brought up to the sought after 100 units. For this the Pentagon will have to present a new plan for the basing of the missiles, one that is acceptable to Congress. It is not fortuitous that the White House statement stresses that the compromise "was a reflection fo the two-party support for the strategic modernization programs." It is indeed within the framework of this program that the deployment of the missiles, each one of which will be equipped with 10 nuclear warheads, is envisaged.

REAGAN ADDRESSES NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM241015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spurring on the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington 23 May -- President Reagan addressed the graduates of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, with a speech showing that the infamous "policy from strength" and claims to world dominance remain the basis of the Washington administration's foreign policy course.

Proceeding from the thoroughly false and dangerous premise "if you want peace, prepare for war," with which the White House is covering the arms race spurred on by it, Reagan boasted ofthe "successes" achieved by his administration in the fulfillment of the $2 trillion program of "rearming America." The program is known to provide for the massive buildup of the U.S. offensive potential. The President noted, in particular, that during the past few years the potential of the U.S. Navy had grown drastically. The Navy now has 532 major combat units.

"By the end of the decade we will reach our goal and the Navy will have 600 warships," the President said. Judging by the President's statements, Washington views this might as an important component of U.S. global strategy aimed at establishing world dominance on the seas. Reagan mentioned vast areas all over the world which had been included by U.S. strategists into U.S. "zones of special interest," "Our treaty commitments," he said, "mean little without access to the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and other major maritime areas." What "commitments" the President had in mind is obvious from his statements about the mission of the battleship New Jersey.

He recalled that the battleship, commissioned in 1983 after capital repairs and modernization, had journeyed to the Philippines, Thailand, and Central American countries and then "gone full steam to Lebanon."

The president did not mention the "operations" of that battleship in those regions but the world well remembers that wherever the New Jersey appeared, it used its new weaponry either for threats, as was the case off the Cuban and Nicaraguan shores, or for the wholesale annihilation of women, children, and the elderly and for wiping out whole cities and villages, as was the case in Lebanon.

CASEY'S SPEECH IN SAN ANTONIO ATTACKED IN PRAVDA

PM231254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Just You Try!"]

[Text] In recent years the world has grown used to hearing speeches from Washington full of malice toward everything progressive. However, CIA Director W. Casey, speaking at a "World Council of Industrialists" the other day in San Antonio, Texas, evidently decided to outdo other Washington figures.

The United States is threatened by unspeakable danger, Casey stated, voice atremble. "The Marxist-Leninists have unleashed the four horses of the apocalypse -- famine, plague, war, and death." Are you not scared, reader? Even the director of the main U.S. espionage department is beside himself with fear. He claims that the "Marxist-Leninists have occupied" Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and many other countries. Moreover, they have the "Near East oilfields" in their sights and want to establish themselves "on the entire strip of land separating South America from North America." But that's not all. It seems to Mr Casey's inflamed gaze that the "Russians" are on the point of being "able to establish a grip on sea lanes in America, Europe, and Japan." However, a particular danger for the United States is presented by...the Nicaraguans, who "may march through Costa Rica into Panama, and in the longer term into Mexico..."

It would of course be possible to ignore this vile speech were it not evidence of what monstrous schemes the representatives of the Washington administration may descend to in their visceral anticommunism. The official purpose of these hysterics is clear. The U.S. obscurantists in no way want to come to terms with the fact that new laws not subject to the imperialism of the dollar operate in the modern world. Brutalized by fear, these men who live in the past still hope to "replay" history. Through saber-rattling and economic blockades the gentlemen hope to stifle the people's revolution in Nicaragua. W. Casey complains that Congress refused to allocate $14 million to finance the "contras." Needless to say, the CIA director does not need that small sum; after all, the safes of the cloak and dagger department, which is not accountable to Congress, contain many hundreds of millions of dollars. The Washington stiflers of freedom need some kind of "legal" Congress resolution they can hide behind to unleash direct armed intervention against freedom-loving Nicaragua.

The Washington enemies of progress are using the most poisonous means in order to rock revolutionary Cuba's posotions. As is clear from Casey's speech, they would like to restore the regimes hated by the peoples in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and South Yemen, and they dream of stifling the national liberation movements in South Africa and other parts of the world. The program which spymaster Casey advocated from the platform is a program of reprisals against all peoples who choose the path of freedom and independence.

But just you try, gentlemen!

NO POLICY CHANGE EXPECTED FROM UN ENVOY WALTERS

LD231321 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Washington May 23 TASS -- Vice-President George Bush has sworn in Lieutenant-General Vernon Walters (retired) as U.S. ambassador to the UNO. He is to replace Jeane Kirkpatrick who has retired. Before this appointment Vernon Walters was in charge of White House staff, held the post of senior adviser at the U.S. State Department and was CIA's deputy-director.

Observers here say that with the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to the UNO one should not expect any changes in the position adopted by the U.S. delegation on different matters discussed by the international community.

As is known, the United States often finds itself in isolation in the United Nations because of its opposition to major U.N. decisions on such matters as disarmament, struggle against racism and racial discrimination and establishment of equitable international economic relations. What is more, after Reagan's administration took office Washington adopted an openly hostile attitude to the UNO. The USA finds unpalatable the activities of many specialised agencies of this prestigious international organization. One of the latest manifestations of this policy was the U.S. withdrawal from the U.N. Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS RESEARCH, BUILDUP NOTED

LD232059 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] New York May 23 TASS -- On Wednesday the U.S. Senate endorsed the administration's request for about 163 million dollars for the further production of chemical weapons. In accordance with the Pentagon's plans, the United States is building up the so-called "binary" chemical weapons of neuro-paralytic effect. This is a new mass destruction weapon which is intended to kill everything living during offensive operations. The transition to "binary" chemical weapons is being effected under the so-called programme for the modernisation of the U.S. military-chemical arsenal. The cost of the programme is about 10,000 million dollars. The stocks of chemical munitions are to be enlarged from the present three million up to five million units in the USA in the course of five years, from 1982 to 1986.

According to U.S. press reports, greater scope is being given at the same time to research to create for the Pentagon superhigh-toxicity chemical agents against which there is no protection so far. The Pentagon has sited a considerable part of chemical weapons in Western Europe so as to constantly threaten the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the use of the barbarous weapons of mass destruction.

Washington's spokesmen, in an attempt to justify the build-up of new types of chemical weapons of mass destruction, are stating that they only seek to have "trump cards" for talks with the Soviet Union on the prohibition of chemical means of warfare. But this contradicts facts. The Soviet Union has been and is in favour of complete elimination of chemical weapons. Bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union with a view to working out a joint position on this matter were started as far back as 1976 on the USSR's initiative and with the backing of the world public. However, after delays and procrastinations by Washington, the talks were interrupted in 1980 through the fault of the United States. Up to this date the U.S. Administration has been declining to resume them.

U.S. NICARAGUA 'INVASION' STUDY REVIEWED

PM231521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 85 Second Edition p 3

["Military Political Review" by Captain Second Class Ye. Nikitin: "'Big Shot' at Nicaragua"]

[Excerpts] "I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, find that the policy and actions of the Government of Nicaragua constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat."

No, it's not another "joke" by the head of the U.S. Administration, nor is it a voice test. It is a word-for-word extract from his order imposing an economic and trade embargo on Nicaragua.

In the political sphere the Washington administration's new criminal actions undermine the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. As a matter of fact, the exact purpose of the U.S. Administration's latest aggressive gesture is to prevent a peaceful solution of the problem in the region. At the same time, it is a challenge to the accepted norms of morality and the law that the current rulers of America are so fond of spouting about.

People in the United States are also aware of this. "President Reagan has closed the door on the possibility of achieving peace in Central America, Republican Senator M. Hatfield said. Evidently he has closed the door in order to elaborate operational plans for a direct military invasion, in addition to the measures for the economic suffocation of the Republic of Nicaragua.

A recent report in THE NEW YORK TIMES demonstrates that it is by no means a literary allegory. Almost immediately after the presidential order the paper published a notable report. Referring to statements by officials, it wrote that U.S. Army Chief of Staff General J. Wickham had ordered that research be carried out to ascertain which military and civil measures might be needed if U.S. forces were ordered to intervene in the dangerous situation in Central America. General W. Nutting who heads the U.S. Readiness Command and is responsible for training forces for deployment abroad, has been placed in direct charge.

The purpose of the research is to ascertain the questions that could arise during a military invasion of Nicaragua. In particular, attention is paid to making artillery training more specific. This means artillery firing practice to ensure more effective destruction of the enemy. It also recommends a study of how best to set up intelligence networks to gather tactical information. It is proposed to take past interventionist experience into account: One of the most serious difficulties during the invasions of Lebanon and Grenada was the lack of information of that kind.

The intention is to use the results of the research to complete the plans for the use of the new light infantry divisions, which are currently being set up, as well as the airborne and airborne assault divisions, "Rangers," and Special Forces, who are already famous for their "exploits." KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported on the Pentagon's previous calculations. It had estimated the number of personnel and quantity of combat equipment required for aggression, against Nicaragua, the potential losses, the duration of combat actions, and so forth. Now all these caluclations are being brought in line with the latest data on the situation in Nicaragua and in the region as a whole.

The study is examining questions pertaining to the waging of combat actions by small subunits and relations with a hostile civilian population. In short, a whole complex of military and civil recommendations is being elaborated which will guide the army of aggressors in the specific conditions of an invasion of a small Central American country. The Pentagon officials display cynical candor: "We didn't adapt too well to the situation in Vietnam. Next time we must operate more successfully."

In order to ensure "success" in aggression against Nicaragua the intention is to employ the so-called "Grenada option" -- using the armed forces of regimes obedient to Washington and that are neighbors of Nicaragua. It was to that end that U.S. advisers from the "Special Forces" were sent to Costa Rica on 15 May, to the zone bordering on Nicaragua. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, they will spend several months intensively training around 1,000 Costa Rican servicemen in terror tactics. The dispatch of U.S. "advisers" to Costa Rica, the foreign press points out, means that the United States will henceforth be carrying out "intensive training" of its allies' forces and of the "contras" based in countries adjacent to Nicaragua -- Honduras and Costa Rica -- and also in El Salvador. Clearly the purpose is to bring crude pressure to bear on a sovereign state and to intimidate it with the threat of extensive aggression.

As is known, U.S. military "advisers" showed what they are capable of in the dirty U.S. war in Vietnam. Napalmed Vietnamese villages and settlements and the killing of totally innocent women, children, and old people during punitive operations on a monstrous scale -- these are just the most glaring examples of the way the Pentagon strategists use goons, operating outside the United States, in the capacity of "advisers." These butchers, often carrying weapons themselves, go off to "romp" with local goons in bloody reprisals against the local populace. One can only guess how many of the 47,000 Salvadorans who have died at the hands of the military and the "death squads" were victims of the "work" of U.S. military advisers.

As we can see, the activity of the current U.S. rulers is not confined to bellicose rhetoric, as bourgeois political observers like to claim from time to time. The words of the top Washington administration officials are backed up by very concrete measures to prepare for aggression. Matters are assuming a practical dimension. As Speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill observed: "It looks like the President will not be happy until the troops -- our troops, our boys -- are in Central America."

In the light of what has been said, the remark made by the White House incumbent at a press conference to the effect that he wants to make the Sandinists "beg for mercy" takes on a particularly sinister hue. "We have gone a long way along the road of becoming a world bandit," Senator M. Hatfield said after that, and he hit the nail on the head.

It is worth recalling in this connection the top-secret report to Congress in which the White House sets the aim of nearly doubling the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces. These data were leaked to the foreign press. Obviously, one should not disregard the BBC report about the Reagan administration being ready to use military force. The corporation was referring to a secret U.S. National Security Council document on strategy in Central America which it used in a television program on the Pentagon's military maneuvers in Honduras. There has been an unbroken series of these maneuvers. Scarcely had the clatter of tank tracks and the sound of orders to "fire," given in a "Texas accent," ceased at the Big Pine-3 and Universal Trek-85 exercises, when new joint U.S. and Honduran army maneuvers began. Units and subunits of U.S. soldiers and a considerable number of self-propelled and antitank guns were transferred from Illinois to the zone of the latest war games . They are using 155-mm artillery. Note that these guns can be used for firing nuclear and chemical ammunition as well as conventional ammunition.

The codename for the maneuvers is characteristic as well -- Big Shot. Shot at whom? At Nicaragua? At Central America? At mankind? Or maybe at the morals and conscience of the United States?

Faced with aggressive U.S. intrigues, the government of the country of Sandino is urging the people to strengthen unity. In response to the trade and economic blockade unleashed by the administration and the military preparations the Sandinist revolutionary process is being strengthened with all the country's patriotic forces participating in it. In the struggle against U.S. aggression, the Nicaraguan people can rely on growing international support.

The Nicaraguan National Assembly had adopted an appeal to the parliaments of the world to condemn the Reagan administration's decision to impose an economic blockade on the republic. Soviet people categorically reject the policy of aggression and interference in Nicaraguan internal affairs and the policy of state terrorism being conducted that country. The Soviet Union wholly supports Nicaragua's just cause.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR FACILITIES IN PORTUGAL NOTED

PM231828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Leave the Algarve Alone... An Account of the Activity of Portuguese Fighters for Peace"]

[Excerpt] Lisbon, May -- The interest the United States and NATO display in southern Portugal is indicated by the fact that the Pentagon plans to sit a major satellite tracking station here. Formally it will be on the territory of neighboring Alentejo Province, not far from the city of Almodovar, but if you look at the map, you can see that the place where it is being constructed, the village of Talefe dos Calcados, is only 4 km from the border with the Algarve.

In the opinion of the newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, this station, which is part of the "Spacetrack" space system, will close the circle with which the Pentagon is now girding the globe. The construction of this station has a direct bearing on the U.S. President's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" or, in other words, the "star wars" program. Three similar structures, whose chief purpose is to maintain communications with U.S. military spy satellites, have already been commissioned: in the U.S. State of New Mexico, on the Hawaiian Islands, and in South Korea. A fourth station is being constructed on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The station in southern Portugal will be the last link and directly subordinate to the NORAD Joint Command.

Here is the testimony of another Portuguese publication, the journal NACAO E DEFENSA (NATION AND DEFENSE). "Southern Portugal, and the province of Algarve in particular," the journal writes, "occupies an important geostrategic position in the NATO system. The main sea routes, 'air corridors,' and telecommunications lines linking the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Middle East with Europe and the United States pass by here ... NATO strategists allocate to this Portuguese province the role of a sentry on the North Atlantic bloc's southwest flank."

An accord on the construction of Pentagon projects on Portuguese soil was reached during Prime Minister Mario Soares' visit to Washington last year. In the opinion of the press, obvious pressure was put on him to secure his consent to signing such an agreement. They could not do so without financial levers; in exchange for "compliance" the White House promised Lisbon additional financial aid. The U.S. Congress allocated $208 million to Portugal in fiscal 1984-1985.

Portugal's further involvement in the U.S. Administration's militarist plans is causing indignation among the country's democratic public. The Portuguese, who are opposed to following in the channel of Washington's dangerous course, are well aware that, with the appearance of strategic installations on their territory, their country will find itself more deeply involved in implementing the adventurist U.S. and NATO plans. The Portuguese Peace and Coopeation Council, the "No to Nuclear Weapons in Portugal!" movement, ecologists, and the "Portuguese Physicians Against Nuclear War" association are opposed to the policy of following the dangerous U.S. course.

WEINBERGER'S WASHINGTON TIMES INTERVIEW ATTACKED

PM231435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 3

[B. Yarik article: "In Pursuit of Illusory Military Superiority: On C. Weinberger's Interview in THE WASHINGTON TIMES"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger recently gave an extensive interview to THE WASHINTONG TIMES, which is the mouthpiece of America's extreme rightwing forces. It was no coincidence that the secretary was interviewed by none other than A. de Borchgrave, chief editor of that newspaper and an inveterate anti-Sovietist, who used his provocative questions to draw C. Weinberger toward those militarist expanses so dear to his heart. In that way an unusual "duo" was formed that sang a new ode to Washington's adventurist course.

On that occasion, however, the Pentagon boss did not dare to rush headling into the fray. Mindful, in all probability, of the scandalous outcome of President Reagan's recent trip to Western Europe and also of the impressive antiwar protest expressed by the peoples of the world during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the routing of Hitler's fascism, he began the interview with a dove-like cooing about the "attractions" of Reagan's "star wars" plans. When reading through that part of C. Weinberger's replies (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA provided an appropriate commentary on 17 May -- B.Ya. note) you cannot help thinking that matters must have come to a pretty pass for the authors of that misanthropic program if the head of America's military department has to justify it virtually from the standpoint of a secretary for the fine arts.

But that was just for openers, as they say. Later, the head of the Pentagon cast off his unaccustomed mask as a "connoisseur of peace" and reaffirmed that Weinberger is still Weinberger, an ardent champion and proponent of the current U.S. Administration's militarist course. He tried in various ways and entirely without evidence to intimidate the readers with threadbare fabrications about the so-called "Soviet military threat."

Weinberger is trying to foist his militarist creed on those U.S. congressmen and broad public circles who perceive with alarm the growing danger of the Pentagon's lethal preparations and who consequently protest resolutely against it.

Weinberger, who looks at the world through black anti-Soviet glasses, is completely oblivious to the fact that the existence of what he himself calls "intelligent people" in the United States who seem not to share his aggressive feelings and who have, therefore, been subjected to criticism by the U.S. secretary, is not the result of that "Soviet propaganda" which causes him to complain so bitterly. After all, the good reputation that Soviet foreign policy enjoys among the world's honest people was achieved not by magic as the result of a few peace-loving words, such as Washington sometimes gambles on for opportunist purposes, but as the consequence of the vast practical activity of the Soviet land, its leadership and its people, aimed at preserving peace.

"Facts are stubborn things," as the English saying goes. Realistic people, of course, irrespective of where they live -- in the USSR, Britain, or the United States -- cannot ignore the iron logic of facts.

Yet, here you have the head of the U.S. military department using the most absurd fabrications of a malicious anti-Soviet character to try to exert strong-arm pressure on his obstinate fellow countrymen in order to win their approval for military appropriations on as large a scale as possible. He isunhestitatingly ready to view anyone who opposes the insane flexing of "military muscles" as an advocate of "communist support." To be blunt, this is an insidious method, but at the present critical moment for the U.S. Administration when the fate of the 1986 budget is being settled, Weinberger is fueling anti-Sovietism in an attempt, come what may, to win nationwide agreement, as it were, for financing the White House's military and political adventures.

One's attention is drawn by the U.S. Administration's obsession with achieving military superiority over the USSR, one which permeates the whole interview. Weinberger goes all out in his attempts to convince Americans how important this is for the United States. The Pentagon chief's leitmotiv is: Give me the money and I will win the whole world over, to the American way, of course. In this context there is a perfidious note, particularly with regard to his own people, in his rhetorical statement: "...as a result it will be a much safer world."

However, all sensible people who have paid attention to Weinberger's previously published comments on Vientam, Cuba, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other sovereign states will understand the true meaning of the schemes of the latter-day "crusaders" on the banks of the Potomac who threaten the world with further complications. He impudently threatens the above-mentioned countries when saying: "Our national will is not going to falter." Clearly, Weinberger dislikes the fact that many Americans even want to develop trade relations that have been cultivated between the countries for centuries. The attitude of the Pentagon chief, who would appear ready to terminate Soviet-U.S. trade once and for all, is reminiscent of the monstrous way the Philadelphia police recently settled scores with the residents of a district in that city.

In brief, the Pentagon chief is totally overwhelmed by the urge for confrontation and the frenzied desire to secure, at all costs, approval of the budget demanded by the U.S. military-industrial complex for the coming fiscal year. But that is for the immediate future, so to speak. The enduring goal is the illusory pursuit of military superiority and world domination. There is no doubt about that, just as there is no doubt that the dreams of the latter-day pretenders to world rule will not be realized.

At the end of the interview, Weinberger was asked a question which was "prompted" during the course of the conversation: "What is your main preoccupation as you go to sleep each night?" He answered: "that one night the Russians are going to test our ability, our resolve, and our capability of defending our freedom," There is no doubt about the categorical sense of the reply: The Pentagon chief is kept awake virtually around the clock by the insane fear that "the Russians are coming." Normal human reasoning rightly makes one wonder whether Mr Weinberger, by his comments, wants to reduce all Americans to that state which led one of his predecessors, the unfortunate U.S. Defense Secretary Forrestal, to throw himself out of the window shouting, "The Russians are coming!"

"Reason is paramount," the popular saying runs. Reason regarding the approach to world problems on which the destiny of modern civilization and of each individual person depends is, quite simply, beyond price.

Soviet people, who experienced the full and unprecedented bitterness and deprivation of Hitler's invasion, wholeheartedly support the Leninist party's ceaseless and tremendous labor on behalf of the victory of peace throughout the world. They will always highly appreciate the voice of reason whatever its source and are constantly ready to respond to it in the very best spirit. No one should ever talk to them "from a position of strength"!

U.S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR'S GEORGIA

LD240603 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tbilisi May 23 TASS -- A delegation of the Central Council of the AFL-CIO Trade Unions of New Haven, Connecticut, ended the stay in Georgia (a Soviet republic in Transcaucasia) with a visit to the Rustavi metallurgical plant. The delegation, who are currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, have stayed in Georgia for several days.

The U.S. trade-union delegation's visit will serve to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the trade unions of the two countries, said Ludvig Kharbediya, secretary of the Trade Union Centre of Georgia. "Although our viewpoints did not coincide on all matters, they did coincide on the main thing: on responsibility for peace, and on the need for the trade unions to actively struggle against the threat of nuclear war", he pointed out.

Warren Gould, the leader of the U.S. delegation, political director of the Central Council of New Haven Trade Unions, has said that during the meetings and conversations the delegation members came to see for themselves the sincere peaceableness of the Soviet people and their striving to keep the skies over the planet clear. He said the guests were particularly impressed by the Soviet trade unions' active participation in the struggle for peace and in the solution of key problems of economic development and important social matters. He pointed out that such meetings are mutually enriching and contribute to strengthening trade-union contacts.

The U.S. trade union delegation were received in the Supreme Soviet of Georgia.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CANADIAN AMBASSADOR ROBERTS

LD221311 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Today Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, received Peter Roberts, the ambassador of Canada to the USSR. They had a conversation during which some questions of Soviet-Canadian relations were touched upon.

USSR-PRC PLANNED FRIENDSHIP EXCHANGES REPORTED

OW231407 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Dear listeners, as we earlier reported, not long ago the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association signed a cooperation agreement in Beijing with the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. Signing the agreement on behalf of the Soviet side was Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and signing the agreement on behalf of the Chinese side was Wan Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Dear Chinese listeners and friends, today we will introduce to you some of the activities for 1985 according to the agreement. The Soviet side will send a touring delegation to China composed of activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association who are veterans of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against German fascism and veterans of the war against Japanese militarism in August 1945 and the liberation of China's northeast and Korea. The Soviet side will also send a touring delegation to China composed of activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association from Soviet cultural circles.

The Chinese side will send a delegation to the Soviet Union composed of members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association and a touring delegation composed of young workers who are activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

The cooperation agreement also stipulates that exchanges of visits will be made by delegations of the branches of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association in the Soviet Union's Maritime Kray, the Khabarovsk frontier region, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kirgizia and the delegations of the branches of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association in China's Heilongjiang Province, Jilin Province, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The two countries will also hold activities to commemorate important days to cherish the memory of outstanding public figures and cultural workers. In addtion, the two countries will exchange documentary films and periodicals and hold pictorial exhibitions.

The fulfillment of the 1985 cooperation plan agreed upon by the friendship associations of both sides will help the people of the two countries have a more profound mutual understanding and actively promote the development of relations between the Soviet Union and China.

BULGARIAN MACHINE-BUILDING EXHIBITION OPENS IN PRC

PM231511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Zakharko dispatch: "Exhibition Opened"]

[Text] Sofia -- BTA reports that the first Bulgarian machine-building exhibition in China opened in Beijing 21 May. Metalworking machine tools with program control, hoisting, warehouse, and road construction equipment, flexible automated systems, robots, computers, and other exhibits are on display over an area of 2,300 square meters.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS OCCUPY U.S. CENTER

LD232318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] As is reported by REUTER, about 100 South Korean students today occupied the building of the U.S. Information Center in Seoul.

This measure was carried out as a sign of protest against the support the Washington administration gives the dictatorial clique of Chon Tu-hwan.

The U.S. Information Center in Seoul, notes our commentator, is considered to be a part of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and therefore is given reinforced protection by the Seoul authorities, particularly recently when a new wave of demonstrations against the antipeople regime which is held up by the military props of the United States, has been unfurling across the south of the Korean peninsula. Taking this circumstance into account, one can understand that seizing the U.S. center was not an easy matter for the South Korean students. Nevertheless a by no means small group of young people succeeded in doing so! Having thrown a hail of stones at the police guard, they burst into the building and occupied it, stating that they would commit suicide if the authorities dared to use force against them. What made these representatives of South Korean youth decide on such a daring act? Judging by reports from Seoul, the students in the U.S. Information Center building put forward concrete demands: first, they are striving for the United States to stop all assistance to the dictatorial clique of Chon Tu-hwan, which should be overthrown; and second, the young South Koreans are insisting that the Washington administration admit its guilt for the support it gave to the rulers of the Seoul regime during its reprisals against the uprising in the town of Kwangju 5 years ago.

The students hung slogans with these demands on the facade of the occupied building, so that they are well known to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. However, the U.S. diplomatic representatives prefer for the time being to remain silent. The tragedy of Kwangju is an indelible shameful blot on the reputation of official Washington. This is what the participants in the unusual action in Seoul want to demonstrate visually.

Victorov Commentary

SK240724 Moscow International Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Victorov on South Korean students' occupation of the U.S. Information Center]

[Text] According to reports from South Korea, university students who have struggled against the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan regime have occupied the U.S. Information Center building in Seoul. In this connection, station commentator Victorov notes: On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising which submerged the city of Kwangju in a sea of blood, South Korean university students are staging a struggle throughout South Korea. The students have called for democratic reform of society, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the severance of dangerous military ties with the United States.

The students occupying the U.S. Information Center building also called for the United States to admit responsibility for the Kwangju genocide.

As has been reported, in May 1980, Chon Tu-hwan ordered South Korean Army units to occupy the city of Kwangju with Washington's approval. The military chieftains in Seoul kept the United States informed of their suppression activities in Kwangju on a regular basis.

When the Kwangju uprising was in full swing, the United States sent the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Midway to South Korean waters. Following this, the United States also sent three other U.S. naval ships there.

According to former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea William Gleysteen's remarks, after consultation with the White House, he approved the mobilization of the 25th Infantry Division under the control of the U.S.-South Korea Joint Forces Command into Kwangju. The troops of this infantry division perpetrated murderous atrocities in Kwangju.

The shameless and brazen attitude of the U.S. Administration toward the Kwangju incident found expression in former U.S. President Carter's statement that taking measures against the threat of communism is more important than measures to restore democracy.

A series of events that took place in South Korea in May 1980 clearly laid bare to the world once again that the United States is ready to play an important role in suppressing by all means the progressive Korean people's struggle for democracy, social justice, and national reunification in South Korea.

Today, the United States does not want to recall its disgraceful role in suppressing the Kwangju uprising. However, the South Korean people still remember this. The occupation of the U.S. Information Center in Seoul by South Korean students and their anti-U.S. slogans are examples of this.

The struggle of South Korean students against the Chon Tu-hwan regime is still continuing in defiance of the authorities' terror and suppression.

DPRK'S ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS EXAMINED

PM240821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "On the Scale of Achievements; People's Korea Today"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang -- Today, whichever aspect of life you take, you can see for yourself everywhere what striking changes socialism has brought to the ancient soil of the Land of Morning calm, as the Koreans call their motherland.

The once backward colonial country has been transformed into a socialist state with a developed industry, strong agriculture, and advanced science and culture. The pace of the DPRK's industrial development is impressive. In the 1978-84 second 7-year plan alone, the gross volume of industrial output increased 2.3-fold here.

The Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government are striving to ensure a continuous growth in working people's material and cultural standard. The development program for the country's economy in the eighties, elaborated by the party's sixth congress, is aimed at achieving precisely this. It envisages sharply increasing electricity output, coal extraction, and the production of steel, nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, and fabrics. The volume of industrial output must increase 3.1-fold in the decade.

The achievements of Korean working people in the economic and social spheres and the strengthening of the material and technical base of socialist are indisputable, but they do not mean that the country is developing smoothly and without difficulties. The documents of the sixth congress and subsequent WPK Central Committee plenums and the speeches of the republic's leaders point up the complex problems the country is encountering at the present stage of socialist creation. The main efforts of party, state, and public organizations and 11 working people must be mobilized to resolve them. For example, there is still much to do to build up energy capacities, improve the working of transport, develop the mining industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and to comprehensively expand scientific research.

Active work has begun in the country to tackle these and other tasks and problems, eliminate the shortcomings revealed, and overcome difficulties in the national economy. In this work, our Korean friends rely on the objective laws of the development of socialist society, on the great creative potential and advantages of the new system, and on friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union.

This friendship and cooperation are the foundation on which Korean working people have been able, in a short historical period, to overcome the consequences of the colonial past, stand firm in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, and lay the foundations for successful progress along the path of building socialism.

The vital force of Soviet-Korean friendship was manifested particularly vividly during the war against the U.S. aggressors and the period of postwar restoration. True to its international duty, the Soviet Union provided effective aid to the Korean people at tht time. Today in many of the republic's cities and districts, in addition to the monuments to Soviet servicemen who shed their blood in the battles for Korea's freedom, you can see impressive evidence of our cooperation -- plants, power statins, mines, and other industiral installations, restored or built with our country's assistance. There are more than 60 of them on the DPRK's economic map.

In talking of the development of our bilateral relations, the friends note primarily that they are expanding in the economic, scientific, technological, and cultural spheres, as well as in others. The tenets of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, concluded in July 1961, are being fulfilled consistently. The official visit to the USSR last May by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song was a major contribution to the further strengthening of fraternal links between our parties, states, and peoples.

The experience of past years shows that relations between the USSR and DPRK are equitable and mutually advantageous. They are distinguished by dynamism and the search for new forms cooperation. The Soviet Union firmly occupies the position of the DPRK's main trading partner. The foreign trade turnover between our countries is constantly increasing; last year alone it increased by more than 17 percent to reach R71208 million. Work to coordinate national economic plans is continuing and new forms of cooperation being sought.

Recently I visited a number of enterprises of People's Korea. At these plants, factories, and agricultural cooperatives, I repeatedly heard words of gratitude to the Soviet people for the fraternal help in socialist building.

GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW, BELORUSSIA CITED

Arkhipov, Gandhi Address Meeting

PM2314 07 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 85 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report under general heading: "USSR-India: Goodneighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] The close friendship and varied cooperation between the USSR and India serves the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of world peace and international security. This was noted at R. Gandhi's meeting with representatives of the Soviet public in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

The gathering was addressed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The friendship and mutual ties between our countries, the speaker said, are developing upwardly and are a graphic example of how fruitful and diverse cooperation between states with different social systems can be when their policy is inspired by the ideals of justice, equality, and mutual respect, and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against aggression and colonialism. The importance of our cooperation has particularly increased today, under the conditions of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, which is the direct result of the actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

All progressive mankind recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet Union highly rates the participation and attention which you personally, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the entire Indian people have paid to this glorious date and to the cause of the struggle against the resurrection of fascism. The multimillion-strong Soviet public is deeply satisfied by the fact that the USSR and India act from the same or close positions on topical present-day problems.

It was 30 years ago that the fundamental agreements were signed that essentially laid the foundation for the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India in the field of the economy, science and technology, culture and education. Three decades are a comparatively short period, but how far the entire complex of our cooperation has advanced, embracing virtually all spheres of our peoples' activity -- from the subterranean depths to the heights of space!

Soviet-Indian summit meetings occupy a special place. The USSR notes with profound satisfaction that your visit, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has been a major new step in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. Soviet-Indian documents have been signed that will undoubtedly lend new dynamism to that development.

In the rostrum was Academician N.N. Blokhin, chairman of the International Lenin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples" Committee. I have the honor, he said, to present Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with the gold medal and certificate of the International Lenin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples" which has been awarded to Indira Gandhi, that outstanding Indian statesman, politician, and public figure. It is symbolic that the lofty award is being presented to Indira Gandhi's son and her successor as prime minister.

To the applause of those assembled, N.N. Blokhin presented the medal and certificate to R. Gandhi. On behalf of the Soviet public the prime minister was presented with a bronze sculpture of Indira Gandhi.

The meeting was addressed by Rajiv Gandhi. It gives me tremendous joy to address the citizens of the Soviet Union, who have given us such a warm reception, he said. Every Indian whenever he comes to the Soviet Union, knows that a meeting in a spirit of boundless friendship awaits him. I convey warm greetings from the Indian people to the great people of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet leadership, and to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Our countries exchanged ambassadors after India had been liberated from colonial rule, but the mutual friendship between the two peoples was born long before that date.

My greatgrandfather Motilal Nehru and my grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru, who were on the front line of India's struggle for freedom, visited the Soviet Union back in 1927, when the 10th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was being celebrated. They both very much wanted to see for themselves and to study the new social system that was being built in the USSR. At the time, Jawaharlal Nehru highly assessed the importance of the Russian Revolution, which he called one of the greatest events of world history.

India's struggle for independence, the guest continued, has met with the Soviet people's resolute support. We in turn were perturbed by the conflicts that flared up in Europe in the twenties and thirties, and particularly by the sinister rise of fascism. J. Nehru did not tire of warning the world of the looming dangers, and he was depressed by the attitude of some European governments toward Hitler. We in India, although we were not free at the time, unconditionally opposed fascism and we admired the Soviet people's heroic struggle. This year you celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We rejoice with you; we salute your heroes.

India's struggle for freedom is the history of an unarmed people's resistance to the world's biggest empire. We achieved marked successes. The country, which had virtually no industry, has now become a major industrial power. In a major business, the modernization of the economy, we are encountering invaluable mutual understanding and assistance from the Soviet Union.

During my visit, we have discussed plans for cooperation in the economy, trade, science, and technology for the next 15 years. The horizons here are very broad.

The Soviet Union's support is not restricted to the economic sphere. You supported us in times of difficulty for India. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The Indian people consider the Soviet people to be true friends. Indian-Soviet friendship graphically shows that two peoples with different social systems can establish firm relations of mutual understanding and cooperation in their common interest. Our greatest cause is peace. We both want peace, mindful of the past and dreaming of the future. Only the tree of peace can give mankind living fruit. In a period when peace depends on nuclear arsenals, I confirm the resolve of the Nonaligned Movement and of India to struggle for peace and disarmament.

You have awarded Indira Gandhi the Lenin Peace Prize. That is a gesture which the Indian people prize highly. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, with whose name this prize is linked, is one of the immortal representatives of mankind.

R. Gandhi's meeting with the representatives of the Soviet public was a further graphic manifestation of strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship.

Sonya Gandhi Sees Moscow

PM231324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official reports"]

[Text] On 21 May Sonya Gandhi, wife of the Indian prime minister, familiarized herself with the sights of Moscow. She visited the A.S. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Andrey Rublev Museum of Ancient Russian Art. The guest was accompanied by R.M. Gorbacheva.

Gandhi Departs for Belorussia

LD231211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India today left Moscow for the Belorussian capital of Minsk. He is staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport, Rajiv Gandhi was seen off at the plane steps by Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, Demichev, Arkhipov, and other officials. Among those seeing him off were diplomatic staff from the Indian Embassy in the USSR. The head of the friendly state's government was also seen off by representatives of the working people of Moscow and Indian students studying in higher educational institutions in the capital.

At the airport, the state flags of India and the USSR were raised and an honor guard of troops of the Moscow Garrison was drawn up. An orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Rajiv Gandhi reviewed the formation of Soviet fighting men. The farewell ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard. On his trip around the country, Gandhi is being accompanied by Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rykov, USSR ambassador to India; Comrade Valkov, chief of a department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Nurul Hasan, the Indian ambassador to the USSR.

Meets With Belorussian Officials

LD231459 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Minsk May 23 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, visiting in Minsk, capital of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia, today had a meeting with Ivan Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia, and Vladimir Brovikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia. The sides had a conversation, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Rajiv Gandhi laid a wreath on Victory Square at the obelisk commemorating Soviet armymen and guerrillas who displayed great courage and heroism in fighting for the liberation of their homeland from the Nazi invaders. Rajiv Gandhi and his party today saw the memorial complex Khatyn, built 60 kilometres outside Minsk at the site of the Belorussian village Khatyn, burnt down by the Nazis with its entire population of 149 in 1943. The Indian guests laid flowers at the eternal fire of the memorial and observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the victims of nazism. Rajiv Gandhi also visited the Belorussian Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER

PM231027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 22 May, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received V.P. Singh, Indian minister of finance. During the talk, questions of trade, and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and India were examined.

MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION

PM231023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 21 May, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received the members of an Indian delegation headed by G. Singh, president of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry. During the talk questions of the further expansion and deepening cooperation between Soviet and Indian organizations were discussed.

Trade Talks Held

LD232352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A roundtable session on questions of Soviet-Indian trade and economic cooperation took place today in Moscow. A delegation of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry and responsible officials of Soviet foreign economic departments took part in it.

Our correspondent Dmitriy Morozov reports:

First and foremost it must be noted that this is the first time that such a large and impressive delegation of leaders of India's largest machine-building companies has come to Moscow. Among the participants in today's session were directors of private firms that have now been trading with the Soviet Union for a long time. However, there are also quite a few representatives of industrial companies who are studying the possibility of establishing contacts with our country for the first time. For them, this meeting, devoted to the general problems of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the area of machine-building, is especially important. Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, speaking at the session, expressed the hope that business meetings between members of the Indian delegation and responsible officials of Soviet foreign economic departments will serve as a basis for concluding new contracts. They will also make it possible to attain concrete results in expanding ties between enterprises of the Soviet Union and India in new industries. Heading the Indian delegation, the president of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry, Gur Prit Singh, stated that in his view trade and economic ties between India and the Soviet Union have good prospects:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] At the present time, said Gur Prit Singh, the main clauses of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are being elaborated in India.

The accords attained between our countries and the contracts signed here in Moscow will have a great significance for its realization. We hope that the trade turnover between our countries will grow significantly. India's industry is developing at fast rates, and production in the foremost industries of the economy is increasing. Therefore, we hope for an expansion in the exchange of goods and technologies in such industries as machine-tool construction, electronics and the motor vehicle industry. In its turn, stressed Gur Prit Singh, the growth in economic cooperation and the expansion of trade will promote the strengthening of political ties between India and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

PRAVDA IMPLICATES PAKISTAN IN SOVIET POW'S DEATHS

LD220850 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Today's PRAVDA carries the following report from New York on Pakistan's participation in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"The Pakistani regime is trying to absolve itself of any responsibility for a recent act of barbarity against Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured by counter-revolutionary bandits in Afghan territory and covertly taken into Pakistan. An official note of the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs claims that there was no attempt of the captured Soviet and Afghan servicemen to break, arms in hand, out of a camp of Afghan counter-revolutionaries near Peshawar because there have never been any Soviet servicemen in Pakistani territory."

"Obviously trying to cover up the crime and to conceal the truth about the heroic feat of the Soviet soldiers, who were killed fighting against unequal odds with bandits and Pakistani regular troops, the authors of the note are now trying to lay all the blame on the Pakistani and foreign press, which presumably floated 'groundless' and 'fictitious' reports about an uprising of a handful of courageous people.

"However, Islamabad's new story is as gross a falsehood as its earlier statement that there took place near Peshawar an armed clash between warring factions of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who had established dozens of camps with the knowledge and consent of the Pakistani military regime in areas bordering on Afghanistan to perpetrate their bandit raids on peaceful Afghan . llages and communities."

"These absurd allegations were shortly debunked by the leaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble itself, who in an interview to the U.S. news agency AP failed to conceal the truth about the real events in the bandits' camp in which Soviet and Afghan soldiers had been kept. The fact was also confirmed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reported in detail on Islamabad's open support for those bandits who bring Soviet servicemen taken prisoner into Pakistan. According to the newspaper, everyone knows that Afghan bandits use dozens of camps in Pakistan as their bases and it is hardly a secret too that Russian and Afghan prisoners are kept at some bases in Pakistan. According to the newspaper, recognition of this fact would be tantamount for the Pakistani regime to admitting that Pakistan is assisting in the war waged on its neighbour."

"The false allegations of the Pakistani authorities that no Soviet soldiers have ever been kept at bases of Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistani territory have been punctured like a soap bubble right away. But now, apparently, Islamabad is trying anew to deny and misrepresent incontrovertible facts. Launching another lie about the tragic events near Peshawar, Islamabad is obviously trying to avoid admitting Pakistan's complicity in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"But no lie can blot out the fact that Washington has made Pakistan its principal staging area for aggression and provocation in that region. It is in Pakistan that a well-thought-out system of training mercenaries under the supervision of foreign instructors, mostly Americans, to wage the undeclared war against Afghanistan has been established. And the gangs themselves are being formed under the control and with the participation of the Pakistani authorities, while Pakistani regular troops and police take part in training, equipping and infiltrating them into Afghanistan. It is also known that Islamabad is perpetrating outright acts of armed provocation against Afghanistan, thus grossly violating basic norms of international law and the U.N. Charter.

Pakistan is used by Washington as a cat's paw -- but seems to be forgetting that it can burn its own fingers."

U.S. FORCES USING FACILITIES IN PAKISTAN

PM221230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report under the general heading: "Foreign Military News: Striving..."]

[Text] Pakistan is increasingly being actively drawn into the orbit of U.S. militarist strategy in South Asia. The newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA has published a statement by Ataullah Mengal, former chief minister of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province, who reported that Washington is using seven bases and other military installations on the province's territory for the purpose of monitoring the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Thus, U.S. warships patrolling the waters of the Indian Ocean have been given permission to berth in the port of Ormara. At Pasni, the U.S. military is using installations and structures belonging to the Pakistani Army. A large U.S. electronic reconnaissance station has been constructed at Gwadar. Aircraft of the U.S. Air Force have begun making landings at the airport at Givini.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES CSSR'S HUSAK

PM231614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulates you on your reelection as CSSR president.

Your reelection to this highest state position is evidence of the Czechoslovak people's profound trust in and respect for their Communist Party and yourself personally, as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as one who has devoted your entire life to the struggle for the ideals of socialism and the happiness of Czechoslovakia's working people.

Soviet people know you well as an outstanding party and state leader of a fraternal country, a sincere friend of the Soviet Union, and an eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement. We are profoundly convinced that Soviet-Czechoslovak brotherhood and all-round cooperation will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our peoples and for the sake of the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish you with all our heart, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, good health and great new successes in your tireless activity for the CSSR's prosperity, the further strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and all-around cooperation, and peace throughtout the world.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

CTK: USSR-CSSR COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED 15 MAY

LD151924 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 15 (CTK correspondent) -- Two-day (?talks) of co-chairmen of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and his Soviet colleague Nikolay Talyzin, ended here today with the signing of a protocol.

They stated that preparations of a draft program of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union up to the year 2000 have been successfully completed and a plan of measures for its implementation is being prepared.

They discussed the state of coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for 1986-1990 and of the plans of scientific technological development of the two countries up to 1990, as well as new draft agreements and protocol prolonging the already signed agreements on specialization and cooperation of production after 1985 and other [words indistinct] Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

DETACHMENT OF POLISH WARSHIPS COMPLETES VISIT

PM231322 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Leningrad, 21 May -- The official friendly visit by a detachment of Polish warships has ended.

For 5 days the Polish sailors saw the sights of Leningrad and its suburbs. On board the flagship, the guests held meetings with Great Patriotic War veterans and participants in Poland's liberation from the German fascist invaders.

Admiral L. Janczyszyn, commander of the Polish Navy, called on L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

The destroyer Warszawa and an assault ship have set course for their native shores.

NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT POLISH PORT 26-30 MAY

LD231658 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- It has been announced here that a soviet naval squadron consisting of the missile-carrying cruiser Grozny and the escort ship Neukrotimy under the flag of Admiral Konstantin Makarov, commander of the Baltic Fleet, is to pay an official friendly visit to the port of Gdynia of the Polish People's Republic in a period of May 26 to 30. The visit is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

POLISH JOURNAL CRITICIZES VATICAN DOCUMENT

PM231553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Anticommunism"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May -- The Polish journal CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD has published an article sharply criticizing a Vatican document, the so-called "Instruction on Certain Aspects of Liberation Theology" (a concept in Catholic thought that allows Catholics to participate actively in the national liberation movement and the struggle for social justice.

The extensive Vatican instruction, the journal notes, places its main emphasis on "denigrating Marxism as an ideology by denying its scientific character." The extremely primitive way this operation is carried out and, above all, the conclusion drawn give rise to protest since the instruction sets out to create a climate of total condemnation of Marxism.

The authors of the instruction set up a vulgarized image of Marxism so as to wage a fierce polemic against it, to compromise it, and to attempt to refute it. "This is deliberate manipulation, which can only be explained by the Roman Catholic Church's impotence in the face of the correctness of the Marxist analysis of social life."

"The patent spirit of anticommunism running through the whole document clearly shows that the Catholic Church under the present pope's rule has again gone on the warpath, which may remove the basis for dialogue developed with difficulty by John XXIII and Paul VI," the journal writes.

GRISHIN ACTIVITIES, SPEECH IN BERLIN REPORTED

PM221415 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 pp 1, 3

[TASS-MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA report: "Meetings in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 May -- A meeting took place here today between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who is in Berlin heading a delegation from Moscow.

In the course of the friendly meeting, it was stressed that complete unanimity exists between the USSR and the GDR on the most important questions of world politics, the struggle to preserve peace, and the further strengthening of the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

The GDR, E. Honecker said, will remain true to its commitments arising from the Warsaw Pact. He gave a high assessment of the two states' close cooperation in all spheres of public life, a cooperation that is constantly widening and deepening. The multi-faceted links between Moscow and Berlin were noted in this connection.

Taking part in the talk were K. Naumann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of Berlin SED District Committee, and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

V.V. Grishin had a meeting with K. Naumann. During the talk the sides discussed questions of mutual cooperation and exchanged experiences on the Moscow and Berlin party organization's work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress and prepare for the next party congresses.

The Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin visited a plant in the capital where electrical equipment is designed and manufactured; the plant makes a great contribution to the development of socialist economic integration, delivering its output to the USSR and the other fraternal countries. The guests inspected the enterprise and samples of its products.

A friendship rally was held at the plant. Representatives of the workers' collective cordially welcomed the Soviet delegation and noted the tremendous significance of further strengthening friendship between the USSR and the GDR and rallying the socialist community countries.

V.V. Grishin, who spoke at the rally, was greeted warmly by those present.

On behalf of the Muscovites, V.V. Grishin conveyed to the enterprise collective and to all communists and inhabitants of the GDR capital warm greetings and best wishes. He stressed that the holding of Moscow Day in Berlin is further evidence of our peoples' unity and cohesion and the all-around cooperation between the capitals and their party organizations.

A few days ago the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind, the head of the Moscow delegation went on to say, marked a historic date: the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The celebration of the victory anniversary further rallied our party and people and helped to augment the working people's efforts in the struggle for peace, freedom, and communism.

The victory over fascism, V.V. Grishin stressed, gave the German people a historic opportunity to bring about the country's rebirth on an antifascist, democratic basis. The fact that this opportunity was fully exploited in the GDR is to the credit first and foremost of the German communists.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War showed that there is no force in the world that could crush socialism and reverse the mighty process of revolutionary transformations that began with Great October. Socialism's prestige and strength increased incomparably as a result of the victory. The positions of progressive and democratic forces were strengthened. Favorable conditions were created for the struggle of the peoples' masses for social and national liberation. The colonial system of imperialism disintegrated. The influence of communist, workers, and people's democratic parties increased. The world socialist community arose and is developing successfully.

The GDR is a firm link in this community, V.V. Grishin stated. The GDR today is a politically stable, economically strong socialist state. During the years of people's power, under the SED's leadership, the republic's working people have achieved impressive successes in all spheres of social and economic life. Soviet people rejoice in the GDR's achievements, which are the result of the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the SED, its Central Committee, and all the country's working people.

The years of building socialism in the GDR have at the same time been years of constantly strengthening friendship and steadily developing cooperation with the USSR. Relations between our states are a model of complete equality and mutual assistance. The CPSU and the SED steadily put into practice the principles of socialist internationalism.

An important role in the strengthening and development of fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR belongs to Moscow and Berlin and to the party organizations and working people of our two capitals, V.V. Grishin stressed. Links between the cities' party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and between the labor collectives of industrial enterprises, construction sites, and scientific and educational institutions are constantly being deepened and widened. These links enrich us mutually and actively promote the successful resolution of the tasks of communist and socialist building.

V.V. Grishin went on to speak of the successes of the Muscovites, who, like all Soviet people, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, are seeking to complete the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and preparing a fitting greeting for the forthcoming routine 27th CPSU Congress.

A characteristic feature of the Soviet economy is its social thrust, V.V. Grishin stated. Our economic policy is oriented above all toward increasing the people's prosperity. The entire increase in the national income is channeled toward these ends, which makes it possible to constantly increase the real income of the working people and the population. In every 5-year plan period, state expenditure on health care, housing construction, social security, education, and nature conservation is increased.

In this connection, the head of the Moscow delegation cited examples from the practice of social development in the Soviet capital. Last year alone, housing conditions were improved for more than 300,000 Moscow inhabitants. More than 80 percent of Muscovites live in individual apartments, and in our country payment for housing has not changed since 1928. Practically the entire housing stock of the city has water mains, central heating, gas or electric cooking, sewerage, baths, and hot water.

New hospitals, clinics, stores, and public catering enterprises are constantly being built in Moscow. A broad program of measures to implement the school reform is being consistently put into practice and the network of cultural enlightenment institutions has been extended. At present, the city has some 1,300 mass libraries, 30 theaters, and more than 34 palaces and houses of culture, clubs, and museums.

The achievements of the socialist system, which is free from the unemployment, crises, and fear of tomorrow that characterize the capitalist world, are clearly visible in the life of the working people of the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries. "The advantages of the socialist system enabled us to secure the great victory over fascism, develop successfully, and resist imperialism in the postwar years. We are confident that they will serve us well in the new historical conditions too," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at the 8 May celebrating meeting.

The socialist world is developing confidently and dynamically, V.V. Grishin stated in his speech. This gives rise to ever increasing class hatred by the forces of imperialism, which have not given up hope of undermining our unity, slandering our policy, misrepresenting our achievements, and attributing to us intentions which we do not have.

It was noted that in the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory our class enemies have launched a large-scale campaign aimed at belitting the Soviet Union's role in World War II and the Soviet Army's noble liberation mission, imposing on the public their own interpretation of the events of those years, and justifying the imperialist warmongers and even the fascist monsters themselves. The falsification of the history of World War II and support for the forces of militarism and revanchism not only serve to whitewash and embellish the aggressively militarist nature of imperialism and the foreign policy course of the United States and its NATO allies, but also fulfill the task of psychological preparations for a new war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In our day the old forms of intimidation have been replaced by nuclear missile blackmail and the concept of "star wars." U.S. imperialism's claims to world domination are accompanied by frankly adventurist military preparations, economic blockades, ideological subversion, threats to destroy socialism, and open support for all that is darkest and most reactionary in today's world. The Reagan administration has not drawn the proper conclusions from historical experience. With its aggressive actions, it confronts the peoples of the world with the threat of a new world war.

The supreme responsibility to prevent a repetition of the tragedy that afflicted mankind, and still more to prevent nuclear catastrophe, rests with the parties and peoples of the socialist community countries. It is necessary to fight against war before it begins.

People in our country received with profound affection and approval, V.V. Grishin stressed, the unanimous decision of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which is 30 years old today. This pact is vitally necessary to all its participants for the sake of peaceful, creative labor, necessary as a firm barrier to those who wish to destroy socialism.

The persistent, tireless struggle for peace, against the threat of war, and for the curbing of the arms race is the pivot of the CPSU's foreign policy activity. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum once again confirmed that the Soviet Union will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. That is our principled course.

Attempts to get the Soviet Union to change its just line with the help of military, political, economic, ideological, or any other kind of pressure, and especially to resolve the historical dispute with socialism in their own favor by force of arms, are doomed to failure. The Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries will not permit that.

The most important commandment for the CPSU and the Soviet state was and is: Safeguard peace and socialism and strengthen them in every way. We are sincerely glad, the head of the Moscow delegation stressed, that the GDR marches in one formation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries as our true friend and ally, making a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. In conclusion, V.V. Grishin wished the enterprise collective new labor achievements for the sake of the GDR people and further successes in fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions and preparing a fitting greeting for the 11th SED Congress.

In the evening the ceremonial opening of Moscow Day in Berlin took place in the capital's opera house, in the presence of K. Naumann and K. Hager, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, the Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, and a delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The Moscow delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the Soviet liberator servicemen in Treptow Park, and also at the cemetery of fighters of the German workers movement in the Berlin district of Friedrichsfelde.

BULGARIA'S EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG TRAFFIC HAILED

LD231749 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- "During the 18 years since Bulgarian customs officers seized their first illicit shipment of drugs, they have foiled more than 1,000 attempts to take various drugs totalling more than 30,000 kilograms through Bulgarian territory into Western Europe", KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA says today. The newspaper debunks the gross slanderous allegations of U.S. congressmen that Bulgaria is the main conduit for the flow of drugs to the West.

"Instead of slandering Bulgaria, the congressmen should better sit down and count how many young people in the West, driven into intellectual and cultural stagnation by 'free society', have been saved from the 'white death' by Bulgarian customs officers," the article stresses. The newspaper points out that the first Bulgarian-U.S. seminar to exchange experience in controlling drug trafficking took place way back in 1973. Another four seminars were held before 1978. Regrettably, an international conference in 1980 was the last joint initiative of the Bulgarian and U.S. customs services. Having suspended cooperation with Bulgaria, the Reagan administration obviously played into the hands of drug traffickers. Washington apparently decided that the lives of young Americans could be sacrificed in pursuit of political ends.

"As for socialist Bulgaria, its actions to stop drug trafficking are not subject to opportunistic considerations," KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA stressed. "By virtue of its geographic situation, the country is on the route of the flow of drugs from production centres to consumer countries, and the Bulgarian customs are vigorously trying to stem that flow. One can say with confidence that no other customs service has made as many international initiatives aimed at expanding cooperation in this field. But the U.S. congressmen never mention this fact, just as they do not mention that not a single Bulgarian citizen or Bulgarian transport vehicle has ever been caught smuggling drugs or involved in any other manner in drug trafficking. This is the objective truth and anything else is just fiction," the article says.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meet Tolkunov, Voss

LD221425 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- "The position of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards Turkey is absolutely clear: We stand for the broadest and best possible relations with the people of that country," Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament, stated. Together with Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, the other chamber of the Soviet parliament, he today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Great National Assembly of Turkey, who had arrived in Moscow last night on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Relations of goodneighbourliness between the USSR and Turkey, Lev Tolkunov continued, have deep roots in history. Lenin and Ataturk stood at their sources and we believe that it is especially important to strengthen these relations now that the world situation has been badly aggravated. We proceed from the assumption that the expansion of our relations and of mutual understanding and trust between our peoples is contributing to the cause of peace, the chairman of the Soviet of the Union stressed.

He said that the Soviet parliamentarians are prepared for broad dialogue with representatives of the Turkish parliament and intend to tell them about the situation in the USSR, to exchange with them experience of parliamentary activity and to discuss questions of bilateral relations and a number of international problems. We hope, Lev Tolkunov said, that this visit will contribute to the further development of Soviet-Turkish relations in every field.

Necmettin Karaduman, chairman of the Great National Assembly of the Turkish Republic who leads the delegation, expressed on their behalf gratitude for the possibility to visit the USSR and for the hospitality and cordial reception extended to the delegation from the moment of their arrival in the USSR.

Today we visited the mausoleum of the great Lenin, the visitor said, and laid a wreath as a token of our respect for the founder of the Soviet state. We saw the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and paid tribute anew to the 20 million Soviet people who laid down their lives in the Second World War. Bowing to their memory, we say that the most important task of mankind should be prevention of another war.

Touching upon relations between the two countries, Necmettin Karaduman stressed that "Turkey remembers the USSR's assistance and support during the time of struggle for independence. It is Turkey's sincere desire today to maintain relations of goodneighbourliness so that they should become a bridge of friendship."

In the evening today the delegation are leaving on a tour of the country.

Visit Moscow Gorispolkom

LD221729 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- A delegation of Turkey's Grand National Assembly led by its Chairman Necmettin Karaduman had a conversation at the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet today.

The guests were told about the activity of the City Soviet of People's Deputies, about the municipal economy and prospects of Moscow's development. Taking part in the conversation were Viktor Khaydurov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Oktay Cankardes, Turkey's ambassador to the USSR.

AKHROMEYEV VISITS FINNISH AIR FORCE UNIT

PM231440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki, 22 May -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, who is on an official visit to Finland, has visited a unit of the Finnish Air Force. He familiarized himself with the combat equipment and the personnel's training, life, and routine work.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH FRENCH BUSINESSMEN

PM231440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 85 Second Edition p 3

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ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH FRENCH BUSINESSMEN

LD231424 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a group of French businessmen. A wide-ranging exchange of views of questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and France took place. France's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Raimond, took part in the conversation.

WEU SESSION ENDS; SDI REPORT REMOVES FROM AGENDA

LD232329 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Paris May 23 TASS -- The 31st session of the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), a military and political grouping of seven West European countries, which is closely connected with the USA and NATO, came to a close here today.

The recommendations, adopted at the session, to the governments of the WEU member states became another evidence of the Union's following in the wake of the policy of the present U.S. Administration. This is confirmed, in particular, by the decision of the leadership of the Assembly to remove from the session's agenda a report on the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" [SDI]. The report which seriously criticised the programme aimed at transfering the arms race to outer space greatly displeased the White House.

ACADEMICIAN REFUTES EVIDENCE IN ANTONOV TRIAL

PM231822 IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician V. Kudryavtsev, director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law: "Contrary to Law and Common Sense -- The 'Antonov Case'"]

[Text] In a series of articles entitled "The Anatomy of a Provocation" published in this newspaper (see 1985 editions no 88-93) Nikolay Paklin, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Rome, described the behind-the-scenes machinations of the U.S. and Italian special services that concocted the so-called "Antonov case."

Today we publish an article by the well-known Soviet jurist, Academician V. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, in which he examines in detail the legal aspects of the Italian authorities' law suit against the completely innocent Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov.

According to reports in the Italian press, at the end of May a Rome court is to examine the case of the "conspiracy" against Pope John Paul II in which one of the defendants is Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, who has been kept in custody in Rome for the past 2 and 1/2 years. What has the Italian investigation come up with in preparation for the trial? What evidence against Antonov and the other Bulgarian citizens will it submit to the court?

From the very beginning of the noisy campaign implicating Antonov, the democratic public has never doubted that the Bulgarian citizens were not involved in the conspiracy and that the "Antonov case" was a political provocation. Terrorism is not a course of action the socialist countries take; it runs counter to communists' convictions and suits only antidemocratic forces. However, all reasoning of a political or legal kind has been fenced off with arguments that the investigation is not yet complete and that it would be premature to try to foresee its outcome. However, when last October I. Martella, the investigating magistrate, signed a decision committing the defendants for trial and this voluminous document came into the possession of the news media, the complete groundlessness of the charge became utterly obvious. Let us dwell on this point in some detail.

The main flaw of the "Antonov case" investigation lies in the fact that it is based on the false and contradictory testimony of Agca, a terrorist sentenced to death in Turkey for murder and to life imprisonment in Italy for the attempt on the pope's life. From the very beginning, this testimony did not stand up to criticism leveled both against its content and the way in which it had been obtained. Suffice it to say, during the investigation Agca made more than 50 statements described as false and rejected by the investigating magistrate himself.

However, a different stance, supporting and even corroborating equally false evidence furnished by Agca, was adopted on other occasions. "It would be surprising if Agca did not make mistakes," the investigating magistrate declared and took his confused testimony on trust. Moreover, Agca's frequently displayed "weakness" for lies was said "to add greater authenticity to his testimony"(!) How can one omit to recall here the principle adhered to by the ancient Romans: "Witnesses who, though honest, waver in their testimony must not be heard" (Justinian, Digests, Book 22, Title 5). However, Agca is not even a witness; as a convincted criminal he cannot, under Italian law, be placed under oath and bears no responsibility for false testimony.

Slander by a criminal of other people, given moreover his obvious stake in the outcome of the case (Agca has been promised a shorter term of punishment), is an extremely unreliable and essentially impermissible source of incrimination. This is an elementary principle of legal science and practice which is also recognized by the Italian legal authorities. A charge based on this kind of incrimination cannot but prove insubstantial.

Obviously aware of this, the prosecutor and the investigating magistrate tried to supplement Agca's testimony with some kind of objective evidence. However, during the more than 2-year-long investigation, not a single piece of this kind of evidence has been discovered. The investigation has taken the course of "corroboration" of the Turkish terrorist's testimony by means of circumstantial evidence that has, furthermore, proved exceptionally flimsy.

The laws of any country provide that the purpose of an investigation is to gather and objectively examine all evidence inculpating and exculpating the suspect and to reveal the truth. In doing this jurists follow certain rules proven by centuries of practice: "Doubts that cannot be eliminated are interpreted in favor of the accused" and the "burden of proof lies with the accuser rather than the accused." However, in the investigation of this case, these generally recognized rules of the theory of evidence have been breached, as can be deduced from the document on the committal for trial. All doubts arising regarding the case were interpreted in Agca's favor and to the Bulgarian citizens' disadvantage. Thus, Agca when he was caught lying declared: "Obviously, I have made a mistake," and the investigation magistrate accepted and approved of his "apologies" and tried to make them look innocent. If S. Antonov or the other Bulgarian citizens made a mistake -- for instance in the hour and day of events that had taken place between 18 months and 2 years before the interrogation -- they were immediately accused of trying to "cover up the truth." Moreover, even when the testimonies of the Bulgarians, both defendants and witnesses, coincided, this was interpreted to their disadvantage. The investigating judge simply rejected the Bulgarian witnesses' testimony on the basis of their "ideological and political sympathies." It is appropriate to mention that tendentiousness in the gathering and evaluation of evidence is in contradiction with Article 299 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, in accordance with which all the investigator's actions must aim to arrive at the truth.

According to the "burden of proof" rule, it is not the defense that must prove that the suspect is innocent, but the prosecution that must prove its claims. Meanwhile, as can be judged from the document on the committal for trial, quite different demands were made on the litigants in this case. Thus the investigating magistrate accused S. Antonov during the interrogation of being unable to reply immediately to the question where he was on 13 May 1981 and having to inquire first which day of the week that was. There are several places in the document where it is claimed "the defense failed to prove..."; "the defense failed to establish..."; and so forth. All this is clearly at odds with the just principle formulated by the Roman jurists long ago: "He who makes claims must prove rather than he who denies." (Justinian, Digests, Book 22, Title 3).

The way in which the Turkish terrorist's testimony evolved was also bound to evoke serious misgivings. To begin with, he claimed that he had committed the crime single-handedly. After being visited in prison by representatives of the Italian special services in December 1981, Agca "expressed a desire to cooperate with the legal authorities." During interrogation in May of the following year, he stated that he participated in the conspiracy against the pope together with Turkish neo-fascists from the "Gray Wolves" organization. There was no hint of any mention of Antonov at that time. In September 1982, articles by the U.S. journalists C. Sterling and P. Henze appeared in the U.S. press, ascribing the conspiracy against the pope to Bulgaria. It was after that, in October, that Agca began to change his testimony, implicating Bulgarian citizens in this affair.

The evolution of Agca's testimony, accompanied by contradictory and crude mistakes of a factual kind, had long evoked justified suspicions that at least some of the information he gave had been fed to him during the investigation. I will cite one example: When Agca was asked (in 1982) where he had obtained the information enabling him to describe S. Antonov's apartment, which he had never visited, Agca replied that he had read it in the newspapers. However, the first information about Antonov's apartment appeared in the press only in 1983. The same applies to his description of the buildings and streets where the assassination attempt was allegedly planned. Agca stated that he had learned all the details he had furnished from statements made under interrogation by other people and allegedly read out by the investigator in his presence.

However, a check revealed that there was no other evidence or any other documents relating to this topic in this case. It is obvious that Agca was hiding the true sources of the information, which he received while already in prison.

The fact that these sources existed and that Agca had constant contact with the outside world while in custody is borne out by a number of facts. The most recent of them is the discovery of a letter sent by Agca from prison in 1983 to the U.S. military attache in Rome, Colonel Robert Costa. This letter, which Agca does not deny having written, is among the investigation materials, but the investigating magistrate has not examined the significance of this document, confining himself to the remark that Agca's letter "causes astonishment."

From the legal viewpoint, a substantial omission in the investigation is the fact that by concentrating on just one side of the story, the anti-Bulgarian side, the investigation failed to check out other sides of the story that might have led to exposure of the real culprits. It has also failed to clarify a number of questions of great and so sometimes crucial importance, just a few of which are: If they were involved in the assassination attempt, why did S. Antonov and the Bulgarian diplomats remain in Rome even after reports about the suspected "Bulgarian connection" appeared in the press? How is one to explain the amazing naivete and carelessness of the "conspirators" who, according to Agca, met as a large group in various public places in Rome to plan the assassination attempt? Where did the money allegedly promised for the assassination attempt come from, who received it, and where is it? What evidence is there for the existence of the bombs and guns allegedly procured by the Bulgarian citizens to be used on the day of the assassination attempt? Finally, what was the motive for all the actions ascribed to the Bulgarians in these events? The document on the committal for trial does not contain the answers to these and many other questions; indeed, sufficiently cogent answers could obviously not be provided by the investigation.

Since there is no explanation for essential facts relating to this case, there are no grounds for bringing a charge. According to Article 479 of the Italian Criminal Procedure Code, "a judgment of acquittal is passed in the event of insufficient direct evidence" and the investigating magistrate who has established this state of affairs dismisses the case (Article 378). This solution would be the only lawful course of action in S. Antonov's case. This conclusion also fully applies to the Bulgarian citizens T. Ayvazov and Zh. Vasilev, except that as embassy staff they have diplomatic immunity and could not have been charged by virtue of this very fact in accordance with the firmly established practice of international contacts.

Detailed familiarization with the document on the committal for trial confirmed the conclusion reached by the democratic public with respect to the S. Antonov case back during the preliminary investigation. The evidence against the Bulgarian citizens is entirely insubstantial and tendentious. A special resolution was adopted on the S. Antonov case at the 12th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers [IADL] (Athens, October 1984). It emphasized concern at the course which this investigation was taking, placing in jeopardy the observance of the presumption of innocence and of provisions of international agreements on human rights.

The legal assessment of the evidence in the Antonov "case" investigation is clear-cut: Departure from the principles of objectivity and impartiality, from the search for truth, during an investigation renders the results of the investigation worthless.

A political assessment of these events is also necessary.

Addressing the IADL congress, Sean MacBride, the outstanding Irish lawyer and Lenin and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said: "The Antonov case needs clarification since certain circles are using it for propaganda purposes, as an element of cold war. It is one of those cases which, if not clarified, leads to a deterioration of relations between states and of the international climate."

Indeed, the "Antonov case" is one of the dramatic events of the ideological struggle in the international arena. It occurred at the intersection of two development trends characteristic of the political life of the early eighties. The first was a wave of international terrorism that hit a number of European, Asian, African, and American countries at that time. Suffice it to say that in Italy alone, more than 800 acts of terrorism were committed in 1981 and more than 600 in 1982.

The second trend is connected with the elaboration and implementation by the U.S. Administration during the same period of a new foreign policy doctrine aimed at a more acute confrontation with the socialist countries. One of its elements is the accusation of precisely these countries of international terrorism. At a press conference in 1981 then U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig bluntly declared that this theme would occupy the same place in U.S. foreign policy that human rights had held under President Carter... The Turkish terrorist's attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, even assuming that it had not been planned by right-wing forces or was the act of a fanatic acting alone, served as the first "test" of the implementation of the new doctrine and was actively exploited by international reaction for an unprecedented propaganda campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire socialist community.

Subsequent events fully revealed the vacuousness of the arguments and the unscrupulousness of the methods to which the organizers of this campaign resorted. It is obvious that the ideological struggle in the international arena exists and will continue to exist, but it must not be allowed to turn into bloodshed, or distortion of facts, or the persecution of innocent people. This is quite obvious. The "Antonov case" convincingly shows that the elementary norms of decency and objectivity which are necessary and desireable in mutual relations between states should be observed also in the sphere of ideological struggle. This could be conducive to a general improvement of the international climate on our planet.

SOVIET COMMITTEE IN DEFENSE OF ANTONOV CREATED

LD240934 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- On the initiative of the Soviet public, the National Committee in Defense of Antonov has been set up. Antonov is a Bulgarian citizen against whom false charges of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope were brought. The committee includes competent representatives of the Soviet public, trade union, women's and youth organizations and working people, workers of culture, science and art, prominent Soviet lawyers and medics, as well as representatives of the clergy. The Committee in Defense of Antonov is headed by Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Karpov, Soviet writer and public figure, chief editor of the journal "NOVY MIR" (NEW WORLD).

NORWAY, DENMARK OPPOSING U.S. NATO POLICY

PM231101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Resistance Is Growing"]

[Text] The population of the north European countries is protesting increasingly actively against the adventurist U.S. course in the international arena.

Public sentiment cannot fail to affect the positions of official circles in the region's states, including even those belonging to NATO -- Denmark and Norway. The Danish Folketing (parliament) adopted by a majority of votes a resolution obliging the government to come out against the siting of any weapons in outer space and against participation in the development and testing of space arms.

Nowary's decision to refuse to participate in the space militarization plans that the United States is imposing on its allies had already been reported. A Norwegian Government spokesman stated that the government is seriously concerned over the stepping up of the arms race and at the danger of its spread to outer space.

It is noteworthy that in both cases the pro-NATO Western mass information organs, seeking to minimize the significance of these actions, hastened to describe them as "isolated." Such "arguments" do not stand up to criticism. Antimilitarist, anti-Pentagon actions now take in virtually entire peoples and are becoming widespread throughout Western Europe.

At the 26th working conference of the Baltic Sea countries, Norway, and Iceland, which ended the other day in Copenhagen, for instance, an appeal was adopted unanimously to all trade union activists to launch a wide campaign against the U.S. "star wars" plans and to step up the joint struggle in defense of the cause of peace and for the policy of detente and disarmament.

In this connection the position adopted by a recent congress of the Norwegian Liberal Party is characteristic. The congress resolution on foreign policy issues points out that at present every opporunity exists to mobilize the majority of members of the Storting (the Norwegian parliament) against the unceasing arms race. The delegates noted the need to step up actions for Norway to refuse to participate in NATO's strategy providing for the first use of nuclear weapons. Their demands include the implementation of the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and other regions of the continent and the refusal to site nuclear, chemical, or bacteriological weapons on Norwegian soil either in peacetime or in wartime. It is not hard to see that all these items go against the aggressive U.S. foreign policy line both in northern Europe and throughout Western Europe.

Perhaps it is now possible to speak of a European "resistance movement," a movement which is gathering strength, against Washington's adventurism.

UK CP HOLDS CONGRESS AMID 'SHARP DISAGREEMENTS'

PM240947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent report: "Communist Party of Great Britain Congress"]

[Text] London, 22 May -- The extraordinary 39th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] was held here 18-20 May with the participation of 251 delegates. The press announcement on the convening of the congress pointed out that "its main aim is to overcome the crisis in the party which has arisen from major political differences within the party on questions of democracy, relations with the socialist countries, the role of the working class, and ways to unite against Thatcherism. It has been expressed in the rupture between the MORNING STAR newspaper and the party over the expulsion of a number of leading members, who have disregarded party rules."

G. McLennan, secretary general of the CPGB, delivered the report. He criticized Washington's aggressive foreign policy course, the "star wars" program, and the refusal to accept the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, and advocated Britain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc and the disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The CPGB secretary general expressed the British Communists' support for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the demands to halt the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain, send them back across the ocean, and abandon the Trident program.

A considerable part of the report was devoted to the "profound political differences" within the CPGB. The report and the delegates' speeches discussed the struggle against Thatcherism, the results of the miners' strike, the crisis in the workers movement, the need to create a broad democratic alliance, the problems of preserving jobs, peace and disarmament, relations between the CPGB leadership and the MORNING STAR, and other questions.

The congress proceeded in an atmosphere of acute struggle and sharp disagreements. More than 650 amendments were proposed to the draft resolution submitted by the CPGB Executive during the preparation for the congress, including amendments expressing fundamental disagreement with it. One of these -- in defiance of the executive's mostly positive appraisal of the activity of the CPGB's theoretical organ, the journal MARXISM TODAY -- points out that it has "long opposed the class content and Marxist thrust of the party program 'The British Road to Socialism'" and demands that the journal be restored as a genuinely Marxist organ the whole party could support. Seventy-three delegates voted for this amendment.

The decisions adopted earlier by the leadership to expel from the party many Communists, including the editors of MORNING STAR, who were accused of violating the rules, overestimating the role of the working class in the struggle against Thatcherism, and adopting a noncritical attitude to the socialist countries, were approved.

A resolution "To Unite the Party Around Its Program 'The British Road to Socialism'" in the interpretation of that document proposed by the executive was adopted. The new CPGB Executive elected by the congress reflected the position of the majority of the delegates.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH MALTA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD171221 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, a telegram congratulating her and the friendly Maltese people on the occasion of the national holiday of the country and conveying the best wishes. The telegram voices the conviction that the progress of relations between the Soviet Union and Malta in different fields will continue to serve the interests of the two countries and the cause of peace and stronger international security. In reply telegram Agatha Barbara, on behalf of the Maltese people and from her person, expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes and conveyed the best wishes of further progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

SEIDOV VISITS AUSTRIA -- The traditional USSR Days opened in Austria on 11 May 1985. The USSR Days will be held this year within the framework of the achievements of the Azerbaijan SSR. Conferences will be held over a 2-week period in various Austrian cities on Azerbaijan's economic, social, and cultural achievements. An ensemble from Azerbaijan will also organize concerts. Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, has arrived in Vienna as the head of a delegation to participate in the USSR Days. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 12 May 85 GF]

MORE ON OFFICIALS' MEETINGS WITH PALESTINIANS

LD240956 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On 20 May, a meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee building in Moscow between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Karen Brutents, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and a delegation representing the Palestinian Communist Party led by Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. During the meeting the Palestinian comrades were acquainted with the activities of the CPSU, which is anxious to work faster for the progress of Soviet society in both the economic and social fields and for preparing for the 27th party congress.

On its part, the Palestinian delegation spoke of the constant historic importance of the Soviet people's triumph over Hitlerite nazism, which saved the countries of the Middle East as well from the threat of Nazi enslavement. It added that the creative work of the Soviet people and their unwavering struggle against the threat of war are of extreme importance to all mankind. The Palestinian comrades also spoke of the conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory and the struggle of communists and nationalists against the invaders. They pointed out that imperialism and its lackeys have stepped up their efforts to impose new unilateral deals in line with the Camp David collusion which was rejected by the Arab peoples.

The PLO is one of the principal targets of imperialist designs. In their bid to undermine the PLO, the imperialists rely on the quarters which are prepared to deviate from the anti-imperialist, principled stances. The representatives of the Palestinian Communist Party denounced the Amman agreement which is being exploited to isolate the PLO and to force it into offering unilateral concessions to the Israeli aggressor and abandon its role as a sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet side affirmed its everlasting solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for the sake of their national legitimate rights and the creation of their national state.

The two sides spoke of the need for the restoration of the unity and cohesion of the Palestine resistance movement on a principled basis as soon as possible and its close cooperation with the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world. The Palestinian delegation expressed its gratitude for the active support the USSR offers to the just cause of the Palestine people. The representatives of the Soviet and Palestinian Communist Parties affirmed their two parties' mutual efforts for the development and consolidation of the fraternal relations between them.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER

PM211834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 14 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Rouighi, Algerian minister of hydraulics, environment and forests. During a friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, and in particular in the sphere of water resources and forestry. A.M. Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA ON ALIYEV TALK WITH TUNISIAN AIDE

PM211635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Brahim Khouadja, Tunisian minister of transport and communications, in the Kremlin 14 May. A broad range of questions on mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tunisia, including the sphere of transport and communications, as well as certain important international problems, were discussed.

The need to act vigorously in the interests of strengthening general peace and security was stressed, the unanimous opinion was expressed that it is expedient to expand Soviet-Tunisian relations, and favorable prospects for their further development were noted. T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, and M.H. Gherab, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, were present during the conversation.

PRAVDA CITES SUDAN CP LEADER ON U.S. 'INTRIGUES'

PM231517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Preserving Vigilance"]

[Text] Beirut, 20 May -- It is essential to preserve vigilance in the face of the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and the local reaction aimed at restoring the dictatorial regime in Sudan, M.I. Nuqud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party, has said. Under Numayri, he said in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-NIDA', Sudan was turned into a regional center for the CIA, into a bridgehead for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force." Subversive elements were trained on its territory for carrying out hostile actions against Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, and a number of other countries.

M.I. Nuqud noted that the United States is trying to exploit the drought and famine which have afflicted Sudan for economic and political blackmail and pressure. He expressed himself in favor of annulling the inequitable agreements concluded by Numayri's regime with the United States and U.S. corporations, especially the Chevron oil company. These agreements are unacceptable to the Sudanese people, are detrimental to the national economy, and undermine the Sudanese economy. M.I. Nuqud also spoke of the need to reject the shackling terms imposed on Sudan by the IMF.

Among the main tasks now facing the Sudanese patriotic forces, the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee general secretary highlighted the consolidation of democracy and the solution of complex economic problems. He pointed to the importance of developing ties with the socialist countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES U.S. STAND ON ETHIOPIA

PM161542 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel P. Tarutta article under the rubric "We Reply to Readers Request": Ethiopia: Struggle for a New Life" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] There have recently been many reports from Ethiopia on the natural disaster, the severe drought, that has befallen the country. Could you tell us something about this African country and how its people and government are overcoming the current difficulties? Senior Lieutenant A. Shcherbinin

The revolution in Ethiopia, one of Africa's most ancient states, started in February 1974 with a demonstration of the broad people's masses and servicemen. In a few months, the monarchy and feudal oppression were ended and the way cleared for radical socio-economic transformations. September 12, the day on which the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) took power in 1974, was proclaimed a national holiday, Revolution Day. Thus, a new period in the Ethiopian people's life started.

However, it had to start in exceptionally difficult conditions. The country had still not returned to normal after the severe famine that cost more than 200,000 human lives in Welo Province. The peasants in imperial Ethiopia were defenseless in the face of the famine and the feudal lords, whose sole aim was to take as much from the peasants as possible. It is understandable that the famine outbreak left the emperor and his entourage indifferent to the peasants' fate. Moreover, it was prohibited even to mention the famine. The famine was abolished so to speak, by "supreme decree." The authorities' "aid" to the famine victims was restricted to that.

The Ethiopian people had to apply considerable forces to rout the internal and external counterrevolution. With imperialist support, the feudal lords, landowners, and the reactionary section of the officer corps, together with Somali nationalists and Eritrean separatists, made violent efforts to stifle the revolution and dismember the country. The Ethiopian people had to build a new life literally with rifle in hand: 300,000 workers, peasants, students, and representatives of the intelligentsia volunteered for the ranks of the people's militia and fought at the fronts together with the army, tens of thousands of citizens formed into self-defense detachments in rural areas, urban districts, factories, and plants.

The revolutionary government embarked on the implementation of agrarian reform, one of the most radical on the continent. The peasants received land for free, feudal and serf-ownership relations were abolished, and a state sector comprising 60 state farms was created and is functioning successfully.

The state sector in industry has also successfully developed; 150 industrial state-owned enterprises produce the bulk of the country's industrial output. The state sector's positions are being strengthened in trade, too: it now accounts for up to 80 and over 70 percent of foreign and domestic retail trade, respectively. The year 1984 saw the start of the fulfillment of a 10-year plan for the country's socioeconomic development. By the 10th anniversary of the monarchy's ouster, the tractor assembly plant at Nazret, built with Soviet technical cooperation, as well as cement plants, textile factories, and enterprises in the food and other sectors of industry, had been commissioned. The USSR and the other socialist countries gave Ethiopia great help in their construction.

The achievements in the social sphere have been considerable the level of literacy has risen from 7 to 65 percent. In 1982, Ethiopia was awarded the N.K. Krupskaya International Prize for its successes in eliminating illiteracy. Medical services to the population have improved appreciably: in 1983, 16.5 million people obtained medical help; smallpox has been eradicated and malaria and tuberculosis brought under control. The population is now served by 4,500 medical centers, over 2,000 medical clinics, and 85 hospitals. Most of the new treatment institutions have been opened in rural areas.

Under conditions of the fierce struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and foreign reaction, the Ethiopian leadership is devoting great attention to strengthening the country's defense in every possible way and developing the revolutionary armed forces. A transition to manning the armed forces on the basis of a law on national military service is being effected. A considerable contribution to increasing the revolutionary armed forces' combat capability is made by political organs and army party organizations, which are doing a great deal of work connected with the political and military training of the personnel, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the rallying of servicemen for the struggle against the enemies.

The main and most important achievement of the past decade has been the creation of the first political party in the country's history, the vanguard Marxist-Leninist Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE). Its constituent congress was held in September 1984. It pointed out that the WPE takes responsibility for building the foundations of a socialist society in the country. The congress adopted the party's program and rules. The WPE is headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The creation of the party, like many other achievements of the Ethiopian revolution, was given a hostile reception by reactionaries of all hues. The organs of imperialist propaganda were working at full tilt. Everything was brought into play. However, probably the vilest lies and slander were the imperialists' use of the natural disaster that has befallen Ethiopia, a drought of unprecedented scale, for the purposes of anti-Ethiopian and anti-Soviet propaganda. The drought has hit 12 of the country's 14 provinces and 7-8 million people have been affected.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has appealed for urgent aid for its famine-stricken population. The Soviet Union, true to the principles of internationalism, was one of the first to come to Ethiopia's aid. Foodstuffs, tanker trucks for transporting drinking water, well-drilling equipment, considerable road transport equipment and drivers, and transport aircraft and helicopters with crews for transporting food to and evacuating people from the disaster areas were immediately sent.

Replying to a U.S. journalist's provocative question at a November 1984 press conference, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed: "It is impossible to compare Soviet and U.S. aid. They cannot be compared. The USSR is guided above all by principles of proletarian solidarity. We are keeping no running checks of the amount of aid in dollars or any other currency. However, I can say that three-fourths of the shipments linked with deliveries of food and other prime necessities to the affected regions as well as the evacuation of tens of thousands of people are being carried out by transport granted by the Soviet Union."

Having announced to the entire world that it was starting food shipments to Ethiopia, the U.S. Administration, as is borne out by the facts, sharply cut back on them almost immediately. This was reported 24 January 1985 by Dawit Wolde Georgis, chairman of the commission on relief and rehabilitation. Aid does come from the United States, he stressed, but only from private charities.

At the same time, the Newhouse news agency reports, "The United States is secretly sending materials and equipment to the regions of Ethiopia where the rebels are operating." In the last few months alone Washington has granted the terrorist groupings more than 60,000 metric tons of various types of equipment.

That is what the U.S. "humanitarian aid" looks like in practice. Gregory Chooks Onwuemene, editor of the Nigerian SUNDAY GRAPHIC weekly newspaper, noted that U.S. food aid "can be counted on only by pro-Western states... The starving populations of Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Angola should not delude themselves with great hopes of U.S. food aid since their politics are not to Washington's liking."

The government and the WPE, for whom this has been a severe test, have come up with an extensive and radical program for overcoming the effects of the drought. The leadership in the struggle against it has been taken by the WPE Central Committee Politburo, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the party Central Committee to combat the drought. Members of the WPE Central Committee have traveled the country to help implement specific measures to eliminate the effects of the terrible disaster. More than 200 aid centers, 20 tent camps, and 41 intensive feeding camps for those evacuated have been created in 12 of the country's provinces.

On the basis of a realistic assessment of the situation, the WPE Central Committee Politburo, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted in a radio and television appeal, has developed a program for a phased solution to the problem. Within the framework of this program, approximately 400,000 people have already been resettled in western and southwestern areas, where they have been given help in building accommodations and organizing peasant associations. It is planned to resettle a further 1,250,000 people in regions unaffected by the drought by year's end. The Ethiopian Government is spending enormous sums, almost equivalent to the annual investment in the country's economic development, on fulfilling the program for saving the lives of millions of people.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOMALIA CITED

LD230925 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Addis Ababa May 23 TASS -- Massive demonstrations in protest against the anti-people policy of the Mogadishu regime were held in Somalia, according to a statement issued by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

Major demonstrations of students, production and office workers were held last week in Galguduud Province. Anti-government leaflets were distributed during a demonstration in the city of Arar-Der, the statement says. 13 officers and more than 100 Somali soldiers joined the opposition forces. The Army and police dealt brutally with the demonstrators. Hundreds of people were thrown behind bars without investigation or trial, says the statement of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

USSR NAMES KRIVDA NEW AMBASSADOR TO BOTSWANA

PM221228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed reports under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Georgiyevich Krivda USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Botswana. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Mikhail Nikolayevich Petrov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Botswana in connection with his reassignment.

PRAVDA REPORTS CUBAN REACTION TO RADIO MARTI

Government Statement Cited

PM231750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cuban Statement"]

[Text] Havana, 20 May -- The Cuban Government has issued a statement in connection with the U.S. Administration's provocative act in announcing its decision to begin on 20 May anti-Cuban broadcasts at a new subversive radio station in Florida. This step by the United States, the statement says, is a profound insult that wounds the feelings of the Cuban people. The beginning of broadcasts gives rise to particular indignation because it is taking place in a situation in which Cuba is taking constructive steps in various spheres to reduce tension in relations with the United States. This U.S. action can be attributed to an intention to respond crudely to the Cuban Government's substantiated exposes and pronouncements on the critical situation in Latin America and the "Third World" countries and the predatory plundering of these countries' economies.

There is no doubt that by this step, the document says, the U.S. Government is trying to create an atmosphere around Cuba of tension and conflict to divert attention from this serious problem and is trying to nullify Cuba's efforts in the struggle to find a sensible way out of the critical and explosive situation.

As a sign of protest against this shameful provocation, the Cuban Government has announced certain countermeasures envisaging a review of the agreements between the two countries on a number of questions. It has decided, in particular, to suspend all actions connected with the fulfillment of the agreement on emigration questions signed by delegations from the two governments on 14 December 1984 in New York. All trips to Cuba by citizens of Cuban extraction living in the United States will also be suspended. Cuba reserves the right to broadcast to the United States, explaining Cuba's views on U.S. problems and U.S. foreign policy.

The statement goes on to say that Cuba will continue to develop relations with the countries of Latin America and the "Third World" and will insist on the need to cancel these countries' foreign debt. It will continue the struggle for the renunciation of the practice of protectionism and the destructive dumping that takes place with respect to many of their very important export goods, against high interest rates, against the arbitrary raising of the value of the dollar, against other methods of brutal and inhuman exploitation and plundering of these countries, and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

For 25 years, the Cuban people have withstood the great-power policy of the United States, its economic blockade, and all forms of aggressive actions. The present U.S. Administration should have absolutely no doubt that they will continue to withstand it for as long as is necessary.

UN Mission Lodges Protest

PM231147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] New York, 22 May -- Cuba's permanent mission to the United Nations has made a resolute protest in connection with the continuing psychological warfare waged by the United States against the island of freedom.

A letter to the UN secretary general concerning the broadcasting of anti-Cuban programs by the subversive Radio Marti station says that "this step is aimed at creating an atmosphere of tension and conflict around Cuba."

Havana, 22 May -- Angry protests continue in Cuba against the White House's provocative decision to begin Radio Marti broadcasts. The Reagan administration has cynically exploited the name of Cuba's national hero Jose Marti, who fought against colonial domination and the aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles at the end of the last century, for the purposes of psychological warfare. In all cities and settlements on the island of freedom the working people are holding demonstrations, rallies, and meetings, resolutely condemning Washington's new act of aggression against socialist Cuba.

'BIG SHOT' EXERCISES 'AIMED' AGAINST HONDURAS

PM231439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Listov "International Notes": "The Pentagon Responds"]

[Text] ...Routine U.S. troop maneuvers are under way in Honduras. The world public is by and large already accustomed to such reports. Having transformed that country essentially into one big testing ground, the Pentagon has been holding war games there continuously. Nonetheless, special goals can be glimpsed behind every such "exercise." And, in this respect, the present maneuvers, code-named "Big Shot," are no exception.

Although the latest U.S.-Honduran war games are spearheaded against Sandinist Nicaragua, like all the previous war games, their timing attracts special attention.

The visits to Europe that have just been made by U.S. President R. Reagan and Nicaraguan President D. Ortega seem to be the background to "Big Shot." They demonstrated once more the directly opposed courses which these two countries adhere to: Washington's course of aggression, military suppression of the Sandinist revolution, and the exercise of diktat throughout Central America, and Managua's course toward defending its own sovereignty and strengthening peace in the region. Whereas Nicaragua's position met with understanding, solidarity, and political support in a number of European capitals, the White House incumbent reaped quite a different "harvest" in the field of insolent imperial policy. The U.S. European NATO allies, who already disapproved of Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua, openly condemned the economic blockade of Sandino's country declared by Washington and once again advocated a political settlement of the crisis situation in Central America.

It would therefore by no exaggeration to say that in these foreign policy circumstances, the "Big Shot" maneuvers are none other than a kind of Pentagon reaction to Reagan's visit to Europe. Before the U.S. President's plane had had time to land in Washington, C-5A Galaxy transports and C-130 Hercules, packed with national guardsmen, began taking off from Air Force bases in Illinois and set course for Honduras. Thus, the very start of the maneuvers was metaphorically already a "big shot" by Washington against its intractable European allies and a demonstration of the Reagan administration's overt reluctance to abandon its dangerous course in Central America.

At the same time, the "Big Shot" maneuvers are aimed, though this may seem paradoxical, against...Honduras.

The fact is that in recent weeks the internal political situation in that country has substantially changed. The regime of "representative democracy" headed by President Suazo Cordova, fostered by Washington and existing thanks exclusively to its support, is coming apart at the seams. Quarrels are rending the ruling leadership. The Armed Forces are being drawn into the conflict between the president and his entourage on the one hand, and between the Supreme Court and parliament on the other. People in Tegucigalpa are talking of the possibility of a military coup...

The "Big Shot" maneuvers are thought to be artillery maneuvers. The Pentagon alleges that their aim is to train Honduran soldiers to handle heavy weapons. During the maneuvers 105-mm howitzers, the same caliber self-propelled recoilless rifles, tanks, guns, 160-mm mortars, and so forth are being used. The question arises involuntarily: Why is it necessary to carry out such a show of strength in direct proximity, a mere 25 km, to the Honduran capital? Perhaps Washington is hoping that the maneuvers will play the role of stabilizing factor in the internal political situation in Honduras? Or, perhaps, the Pentagon decided to flex its "artillery muscle" to express support for its reliable ally, the reactionary military, and at the same time threaten the "troublesome liberals"?...

Washington loves to repeat that relations between the United States and its "allies" in Central America are dictated by common interests and are equitable in nature. "Big Shot" is totally demolishing these assertions. The maneuvers demonstrate once again not the equal rights of "allies" but the enslaving dependence of the Central American vassals on the United States. Whereas previously the Reagan administration and, in particular, the Pentagon adhered to at least some "rules of the game," now they have cast aside even external proprieties. What if not open cynicism on the part of Washington is evidenced by the fact that "Big Shot" started immediately after Honduran foreign secretary, Paz Barnica, announced on his return from the U.S. capital: "No more maneuvers are planned"? The news agencies' teletypists were still tapping out Paz Barnica's statement when U.S. guns were already rumbling at the very walls of Tegucigalpa...

The present exercises are yet another manifestation of U.S. neocolonial imperialist policy in Central America and yet another step along the path of subordinating Honduras to the Pentagon's absolute control with a view to using its territory for war against Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA, U.S. TU DELEGATIONS MET IN MOSCOW

LD240847 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Nicaraguan trade union activists have called upon the U.S. workers to step up their solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, standing up to the aggressive intrigues of the Reagan administration. Members of Nicaraguan and U.S. trade union delegations visiting the USSR to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism had a "round table" meeting in Moscow today.

Lilo Soto, a member of parliament and general secretary of the Nicaraguan journalists' trade union, drew attention to the toughening of Washington's policy towards that Central American state, following the road of social progress.

The U.S. trade and economic embargo against our country will have a grave impact on its national economy and bring fresh suffering and privations to the Nicaraguan people, Lilo Soto stressed.

There is the danger, she continued, that Reagan will not stop at the economic blockade but introduce new discriminatory measures. Washington is trying with the help of economic and other sanctions to prepare the ground for an outright armed invasion of Nicaragua. In this situation, Lilo Soto stressed, we count on the support and assistance of all the progressive forces, including those in the United States itself.

Eric Fenster, Detroit University professor, noted that the number of opponents of any intervention in Nicaraguan affairs kept growing in the USA. At the same time he pointed out that the bias of the capitalist mass media kept many Americans ignorant of the real state of affairs in that country.

Expounding on what the leader of the delegation said, Karen Osmundson, a representative of the federation of social service employees from Salinas, California, characterised as a task of primary importance the spread of ideas of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people among the mass of American workers. Evidence of eyewitnesses of progressive socio-economic change in Nicaragua should find its way into the U.S. democratic press, including trade union publications.

Mass rallies, manifestations and other actions in support of Nicaragua are the way which should be taken by those of our compatriots who care for peace and social justice in the continent and all over the world, Dorothy James, an activist of the American Federation of Government Employees, stressed.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT LIFTS BAN ON USSR INSTITUTE

LD231237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, has revoked a 1975 military regime decree banning the activities of the Uruguayan-Soviet Institute for Cultural Ties in the country.

The branches of the institute, which functioned everywhere, were closed and their property was confiscated. The official government statement, which notes this repressive measure, emphasizes that such actions contradict the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the republic.

UKRAINIAN PLENUM STRESS INCREASED DISCIPLINE

PM231346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondents O. Gusev, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov under the rubric "Party Committees Discuss Measures To Implement the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Act More Energetically": "Ukraine"]

[Text] Kiev -- The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum decisions were welcomed with profound satisfaction and a sense of great responsibility by every communist and all working people in the republic. This is a reliable guarantee that the set tasks will be resolved without fail, it was noted at yesterday's Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

A report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Both the keynote speaker and those who spoke during the debate said that the movement to ensure that every party organization and every labor collective welcomes the 27th CPSU Congress with good results is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic. Reliable foundations have been laid for this. The pace of economic development has grown and the efficiency of social labor has increased.

At the same time, it was said from the plenum rostrum, the existing opportunities to accelerate the intensification of production are not being fully utilized and the difficulties that have emerged in economic development have not yet been overcome. Those assembled concluded with the utmost frankness that some cadres -- party, soviet, economic, and scientific -- have proved not to be ready to resolve qualitatively new tasks. The party's demand to accelerate scientific and technical progress, reorganize management, planning, and structural economic and investment policies, and fundamentally improve the style of all work was unanimously supported.

Examples were cited from the plenum rostrum clearly showing the return on organizational, economic, and social measures. Thus, as a result of the strengthening of order and the eradication of slackness, losses of work time in the republic's national economy decreased by more than one-third last year by comparison with 1982. This made it possible to sharply increase the rate of labor productivity growth and produce additional output worth R203 million. In some places, however, people have treated the fulfillment of the decisions on strengthening discipline as a short-term campaign and therefore losses of work time as a result of absenteeism are still high. The plenum issued the requirement: Leaders who are incapable of ensuring smooth work by the collectives and high standards of discipline must be dismissed from their posts.

Those who addressed the plenum also drew attention to the need to considerably step up the struggle against wastefulness. The amounts of nonproductive expenditure and losses are still high. By no means everything is being done to impose proper order in the acquisition, storage, and utilization of equipment for new production units and for production units under reconstruction. A considerable part of this is accounted for by the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. [Sentence as published] Although its chief, G. Lesnichiy, has already been criticized for lack of initiative in this work, the main administration has simply failed to draw the proper conclusions. Stocks of uninstalled equipment have actually increased within the organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification (minister, V. Sklyarov), the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (I. Grunyanskiy), the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (V. Solomakha), and the Ministry of Procurement (I. Shmatolyan).

The plenum devoted much attention to the discussion of measures to accelerate technical progress. Considerable work is being done in the republic in this direction. It has made it possible to save the labor of 3-4 million people since the start of the 5-year plan and to reduce materials-intensiveness by almost R4 billion. This is 50-100 percent more than planned, but, the speakers said, much more could have been done. The scale of enterprise retooling is still inadequate, particularly in ferrous metallurgy, the coal and chemical industries, the power industry, and machine building; year in and year out many enteprises fail to fulfill their new technology plans. New equipment is also used poorly, but both the Gosplan and many of the republic's ministries and departments and association and enterprise leaders fail to take a firm stand in matters concerning the retooling of production. Emphasis was placed on the need to boost returns on the work of scientific research institutes and planning, designs, and technological organizations.

The problem of the quality of the output produced is becoming increasingly acute. There are still many justified complaints because some ministries and departments solve the questions entrusted to them in an incompetent or untimely fashion and fail to take effective measures to eradicate overreporting, embezzlement, and all kinds of abuses. Ministers O. Kasyanenko, V. Starunskiy, V. Slinchenko, A. Shevchenko, and A. Shchepetilnikov have been repeatedly criticized for serious omissions in the leadership of enterprises under their jurisdiction, but the facts show that they have failed to draw the appropriate conclusion.

Describing the paramount tasks in agriculture, the speakers noted that, during the past 4 years, growth has been secured in gross output and procurement of livestock products, oilseed crops, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, and grapes, but a lag has been allowed to occur in a number of oblasts in terms of the most important indicators -- grain and sugar beet production. Meat and milk procurements are less than planned. The plenum demanded the elaboration of specific measures to improve the state of affairs.

Dwelling on the forthcoming report and election campaign, the speakers spoke about the importance of ensuring that meetings and conferences are held in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and self-criticism and contribute to further consolidating Leninist norms of party life, developing intraparty democracy and criticism from above and from below, increasing communists' activeness and initiative, and enhancing their responsibility for affairs within their own organizations and the party as a whole. Unfortunately, there are still some leaders who pay lipservice to the cause but crudely trample our norms and principles in practice. Such phenomena were recently revealed in some rayons of Zhitomir Oblast, the "Krymstroy" Combine, and the Crimean Oblast Main Administration for Material and Technical Supplies. The fulfillment of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee resolutions on questions of eradicating embezzlement in kolkhoz and sovkhoz subsidiary enterprises and activities is still unsatisfactorily organized in Transcarpathian Oblast. The plenum demanded that party obkom secretaries V. Kavun, V. Makarenko, and G. Bandrovskiy draw the appropriate conclusions.

Some leading workers are overly accustomed to participating in the work of numerous commissions, councils, and staffs, and are totally unwilling to give this up. An appearance of collegiality is created, although essentially this is often nothing but an idle talking shop. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the Ukrianian SSR Council of Ministers have deemend it necessary to abolish 37 (of the 51) different republican commissions and councils, with a membership in excess of 1,000.

Paper-pushing, formalism, didacticism, verbiage, and isolation from real life have still not been fully eradicated in ideological activity. The plenum demanded that the fulfillment of the resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree aimed at overcoming the ugly and dangerous phenomena of drunkenness and alcoholism be organized in a businesslike fashion.

The plenum resolved that the scheduled 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress be convened 6 February 1986.

ESTONIAN PLENUM NOTES NEED FOR ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

PM231554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent D. Klenskiy under the rubric "Party Committees Discuss Measures To Implement the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "To Act More Energetically": "Estonia"]

[Text] Tallinn, 22 May -- The republic's labor collectives will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes. This will require intense labor and additional organizational work by party committees.

That is why enterprises which have not achieved the projected development rates right from the start of the year were criticized in the report delivered at the plenum by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the debates. The leaders of a number of republican ministries -- above all the ministries of the construction materials industry, fruit and vegetable farming, construction, and forestry and environmental protection, which are led by L. Ananich, Kh. Myannik, L. Schmidt, and Kh. Teder respectively -- were warned of their personal responsibility for the lags that have been permitted. The repeated stoppages in the activity of enterprises under union jurisdiction -- the "Prompribor," "Estryboprom," and "Estonbumprom" associations and the "Estoplast," "Volta," and "Pegelman" plants -- are also causing concern.

The decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum orient us toward making skillful use of the effective lever for intensifying the national economy represented by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In maching building, for instance, the proportion of new output still comprises less than 8 percent of the total volume of production. One-third of workers are still involved in low-productivity manual labor.

Many speakers pointed to the inadequate effectiveness of the links between production and science. Positive examples were also cited whereby modernization conducted in a skillful and well conceived way and the replacement of old equipment promote a considerable and stable growth in production and an improvement in the range and quality of output. These examples are well known. They are the Tartu Experimental Plastics Plant, the Narva "Krengolmskaya Manufakura" Cotton Plant, the Vyru Furniture Factory, and others. However, the experience amassed here is being disseminated only slowly.

The plenum drew the particular attention of party organizations and committees to the fact that the economic experiment involves one in five enterprises in the republic and all agriculture. Hence the tasks of supporting each person's initiative and creative quest more actively.

The plenum devoted serious attention to the production of consumer goods. Since the start of this year tens of millions of rubles of above-plan goods have been produced, shortages of many items have been reduced, and their quality has improved. At the same time there are still many unsolved problems. Trade organizations and industrial enterprises often poorly coordinate supply and demand. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry, which has been coping in a stable way with the production plan as a whole, sometimes permits disruptions to occur in the manufacture of certain types of output.

The movement to save material resources is not properly emphasized. One in five enterprises is not coping with its targets in terms of this indicator.

There is a great deal of nonproductive expenditure. Last year this amounted to almost R120 million. This included damaged output, damage to freight during shipment, fines, waste, and substandard output. In other words, mismanagement. It was noted that this evil must be combated more resolutely. The plenum also sharply criticized instances which have come to light of grain and groats being fed to livestock.

The state of affairs in agriculture is improving. The stable growth of milk production is particularly gratifying. It is well known that livestock wintering this year was difficult. Nonetheless improved milk yields have been ensured before the summer grazing. The success is largely promoted by purposeful concern for the feed base. However, there are still many shortcomings. Recently a lag has been permitted to occur in livestock fattening. In Yygevaskiy Rayon weight gain indicators at livestock fattening units differ by a factor of almost three. Certain farms and even rayons are soliciting amendments to the plans for meat sales to the state. The plenum participants criticized this "initiative."

The speakers spoke of the need to intensify party organizations' organizational and political work. Integrated political days, open letter days, and leaders' reports on the educational work they have done have proved their worth. The counterpropaganda system organized in the republic is producing positive results. It was recognized that ideological work must be linked still more closely with the tasks of instilling order everywhere, strengthening discipline, and combating drunkenness.

Professionalism in work must be more actively asserted and sessionmania and paper-pushing must be eradicated. According to figures from the republic's Central Statistical Administration, more than 100 illegal forms of reporting have been introduced in 14 ministries and departments over the past 2 years. Apart from the flood of paper, the work style is also hindered by the enthusiasm for all kinds of checks. The following example was cited. The "Slantsekhim" Association was checked 19 times in the first quarter of last year and 43 times this year.

The plenum stressed the leading role of communists in implementing the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was noted that the forthcoming report and election campaign must be a combat review of party ranks.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESOLUTION ON IMPROVED BENEFITS

PM231039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Priority Measures To Improve the Material Welfare of Badly-Off Pensioners and Families and To Step Up Care for Single Citizens."

The resolution notes that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress a package of social measures has been implemented to step up state aid to families with children, grants for single mothers have been increased, and old age and invalidity pensions for workers and employees have been raised. More favorable conditions have been created for able-bodied pensioners and women with young children to take part in social production.

At the same time the solution of the task of further improving the living standard of badly-off categories of the population, especially single disabled citizens, demands the implementation of additional measures to improve their pensions, to develop the social services system for the elderly and for invalids, and to step up state aid to families with children.

The resolution deems it necessary, as of 1 November 1985, to increase the minimum old age pension for kolkhoz members from R28 to R40 a month and to increase correspondingly the minimum pensions for invalidity or the loss of a breadwinner and also to increase pensions for workers, employees, and their families, set at R60 a month over 10 years ago, bringing them close to the level of pensions which are now being set for workers in similar professions and with similar qualifications.

The rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms have been granted the right to use the local budget to make additional payments to the pensions of retired workers, employees, and members of their families in dire need. The size of the payments will be determined on the basis of the actual material position of pensioners. Here the total size of the pension and the additional payment should not be in excess of R50 a month.

As of 1 November 1985 a 50-percent rebate is being introduced on the cost of medicines prescribed by doctors for retired workers, employees, and kolkhoz members on minimum pensions.

The union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to increase to R30 a month the size of monthly grants for single citizens who do not receive pensions.

Measures have been outlined to expand the network of residential homes for the elderly and for invalids.

Associations, enterprises, and organizations must step up their care for the labor veterans who have left to enjoy well-earned leisure, render them the necessary aid, and expand the practice of constructing residential homes for labor veterans using money from the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds. It is planned to develop in every way patronage aid from trade union, Komsomol, and Pioneer organizations to single elderly and disabled citizens.

It has been recommended that the Union Council of Kolkhozes implement additional measures to further develop the network of interkolkhoz and kolkhoz residential homes for the elderly and invalids. Residential conditions and medical and cultural and consumer services in these institutions must be improved.

As of 1 November 1985 there will be a 20 percent increase in norms for expanditure on food, medical supplies, and other needs in residential homes for the elderly and for invalids.

There has been approval for the experience of the Armenian SSR, the Estonian SSR, and Irkutsk Oblast in constructing special homes for single elderly citizens with a complex of social and consumer services and with premises for pensioners' labor activity. It has been recommended that the USSR ministeries and departments and union republic councils of ministers develop the construction of these homes using funds earmarked for housing construction.

Local soviet ispolkoms have been instructed to ensure the registration of single disabled and elderly citizens in particular need of aid and to organize social and consumer services for them through the consumer services, trade and public catering enterprises, residential homes, and other organizations. They have been authorized to second workers and employees to render services to the above-mentioned individuals and to employ for the purpose pensioners, women employed in housework, and students with the appropriate remuneration.

It has been recommended that the USSR Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Executive Committee develop the patronage service more widely to render medical aid and social and consumer services to invalids and war and labor veterans and to single elderly people and disabled citizens. Collaboration with the social security and health organs, public organizations, and labor collectives in this work must be improved.

The local soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to organize patronage by associations, enterprises, and organizations over residential homes for the elderly. Associations, enterprises, and organizations have been authorized to earmark, within the established procedure, money from the sociocultural measures and housing construction fund to equip and repair these homes.

The resolution provides for the implementation of the following measures in the 12th 5-Year Plan to step up state aid to families with children:

Increasing from 8 years to 12 years the age of children for whom badly-off families are paid grants:

Increasing the duration of paid leave to care for a sick child to 14 days with the payment of additional days at the rate of 50 percent of wages, in contrast to existing legislation [s oplatoy dopolnitelnykh dney po sravneniyu s deystvuyushchim zakonodateltsvom v razmere 50 protsentov zarbabotka];

Double the child subsidies for the wives of servicemen on military service;

Extending to widows with children but without pensions for the loss of a breadwinner the right to grants for single mothers.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the union republic councils of ministers have been set the target of ensuring the study of the needs of the elderly for inexpensive consumer goods and, in planning the production and distribution of these goods, of taking fuller account of the demand in individual regions. The local soviets of people's deputies are charged with organizing the monitoring of the production and sale of inexpensive consumer goods with a view to the priority satisfaction of the requirements of single elderly citizens for these goods.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committee and party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to step up their attention to the needs and requirements of single elderly and disabled citizens and families with children, to study and disseminate leading experience in the provision of social services for them, and to exercise constant control over their provision with the necessary types of aid and over the implementation of measures to further improve the material welfare of badly-off families and citizens.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NATURE OF SOVIET WAY OF LIFE

PM231403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Way of Life"]

[Excerpt] In present-day conditions, when the creative forces of our socialist system and the advantages of the Soviet way of life are being revealed more and more fully, particular significance is attached to the strict observance of the principles of communist morality and ethics and to overcoming harmful customs and remnants, above all, such an ugly phenomenon as drunkenness and the abuse of alcohol. During these days, the editorial office has been receiving many letters expressing support for measures aimed at eradicating drunkenness. Sobriety -- that is the norm of our life.

Soviet people, the country's true masters, are resolutely opposed to everything that hampers normal life and work.

An interest in the affairs of society and the state, collectivism, and comradely mutual assistance have become the norm for the vast majority of Soviet working people. However, there are still people who seek to shut themselves off from public affairs, thinking only of their personal prosperity, and who are infected with consumerism and have a narrow-minded approach to their duties as citizens. The collective in which a person works should have a powerful say in combating such phenomena.

In a multinational state like ours, the Soviet person's involvement in everything the country lives by, comradeship, and mutual assistance form organic parts of normal relations between nations. Indissoluble fraternal friendship, a profound sense of belonging to a single family, and the formation of a new historical community, the Soviet people, are bright facets of the socialist way of life. Strengthening that way of life means promptly resolving the new questions that arise in the process of the nations' joint life and labor and educating people in the spirit of the inviolable principles of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

The socialist way of life was not and is not built in a vacuum. The ideologists of capitalism are still trying to impose norms and standards of life that are alien to us, to inculcate the habits and tastes that prevail in bourgeois society, to cultivate ideological and cultural omnivorousness, and to "stir up" people's consciousness. They use any means to this end, including "psychological warfare." In present conditions, party principles, a consistent class approach to the evaluation of events and phenomena that occur, political vigilance, and intolerance of alien views are more necessary than ever. The best resistance to bourgeois ideological myths and stereotypes is to assert our ideals and the socialist norms of life and to propagandize the historical path we have traveled. To this end, wider use should be made of the potential of the party enlightenment system, mass political and economic education, and the mass media. Literature and art are called upon to do much to enrich the Soviet way of life with new values and to elevate the Soviet person ideologically and morally.

The Communists have a particularly great role in strengthening our way of life. They must set an exchange of creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative and responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades. This is particularly important now, during the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The party member who devotes all his efforts and inner fire to the common cause and is beyond reproach always and in everything is by means of his honest, pure image asserting the high values of socialism and setting an inspiring example for others to imitate.

The principles and norms of the socialist way of life have become a firm part of our day-to-day reality, determining the basic features of labor and life for millions of people. We must do everything to ensure that its advantages serve Soviet society well today, now that the country faces major new tasks.

TRUD EDITORIAL ON REWARDS FOR GOOD WORKERS

PM231335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "According to the Principle of Social Justice"]

[Text] Everything in man's name, everything for the good of man. This is the program thesis of the Communist Party and of the state of our Soviet people building communism.

Now that the entire country is preparing for an event of very great importance, the 27th CPSU Congress, these familiar words are being interpreted in a new way and filled with still more profound and concrete content. Yes, with us everything is for the good of man. But does this mean any man? No, ours is not such a "soft-hearted" state as to shower everyone with earthly blessings, as with manna from heaven. Ours is a state of working people, and all our riches are for the working person. For us, only one thing can be the measure of all the virtues and merits of a person: his attitude toward labor, toward his work, and toward his civic duty.

Every society lives by its own laws. The socialist society lives according to the principle: from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor; according to its quantity and quality. The improvement of a person's living conditions and the number of benefits that he receives from society depend on the weight of his contribution to the common cause and, thus, on himself: If you work better, you live better.

There was a time when the situation appeared critical in the Uzbekshakhtostroy Trust: Cadre turnover had reached 10 percent, and thousands of man-hours were lost because of absenteeism alone, chiefly as a result of drinking bouts. The picture changed beyond recognition several years ago; stable, reliable collectives have been formed in the trust. What, then, has happened? The trust has tackled the socioeconomic development plan in a businesslike and sweeping manner and is fulfilling it scrupulously on all counts: with regard to housing, children's establishments, and cultural and consumer projects. Many benefits have been created for the workers there in recent years, but the conscientious worker gains tremendous advantages over the drifter, the absentee, the slipshod worker, and the drunkard in enjoying these benefits. So, it has simply become unprofitable to be a violator of discipline in the trust, and it is not only an honorable thing, but also economically profitable in all respects to work conscientiously. In this way, the interests of production and of each individual production worker have merged together: work conscientiously if you want to live better, and the better you work, the more the enterprise will be able to do for you personally -- a conscientious, industrious, creative worker. The idler will get none of your benefits; he must earn his own benefits himself.

Account must also be taken of the fact that material recompense for labor -- wage, bonus, various additions and incentives -- all this is not only "an amount written out in full," but also open recognition of services, a stimulus for creative growth, and, in short, an educational factor. This is why a formal approach and leveling are particularly intolerable here: with everyone treated alike, "an earring for every sister."

The trade unions have the decisive say here. It is they that must strictly and rigorously see to it that everything is done fairly and that there is an obligatory direct connection between the results of labor and the payment for it, between each person's contribution and its fair evaluation.

In general, it has to be said that the trade union organization has a very wide range of concerns in distributing benefits, and not only in material terms but also in the whole social sphere. This applies to the fair distribution of housing and travel warrants, trips provided as incentives, and various kinds of moral incentives. Everything must be done publicly, well-foundedly, and meritoriously and must neither cause people offense nor arouse a bitter sense of injustice. These might appear truisms, but it is, unfortunately, necessary to remind people of this over and over again.

Vladimir Pavlovich Sokolov has been working for decades as a driver, for the past 16 years for the Ukrogneupornerud Association's Chasovyarskaya geological survey party. Not a single accident or violation of discipline in all this time.

He has truly golden hands. There is no vehicle that he cannot put back into commission; he can repair any vehicle so that you will not recognize it. The leadership repeatedly abused his trustworthiness and paid no attention to his request that his then quite useless vehicle be replaced. The driver once complained of injustice, and initially the chief engineer dismissed the matter with a joke, and then threatened him with dismissal. His attempt to find protection from the trade union committee not only was not crowned with success, but also got him labeled as a "complainer." Is it possible to expect people to do their utmost when this is the attitude shown toward them!

Not only veterans and cadre workers, but also quite young people require a fair, attentive attitude. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, you see. Will novices learn to work conscientiously if people do not behave conscientiously toward them! What kind of working mood can there be, for example, among the guys from the Nevinnomyssk Stavropolkhimstroy Trust's No 13 Base City Vocational and Technical School if they are greeted without cordiality when they turn up for production practice and are used not in accordance with their speciality, but on unskilled jobs or even just to run errands! It was no coincidence that even in the No 1 Construction and Installation Administration, which is considered the best in the trust, the wages of some guys employed on constructing an apartment block totaled...R1.08!

Observance of the principle of social justice in many ways depends on the labor collectives. Where the collective is an active and vigorous force, any injustice will be seen and will meet with a unanimous rebuff. Those who seek to work less and to grab more from society must feel the entire force of the collective, the entire might of its opposition. This was very definitely emphasized once again at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum:

"...It is necessary to consistently pursue the policy of strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits... It is now a matter of formulating specific, effective measures to purge the distributive machinery of leveling, unearned income, and everything that contradicts the economic norms and moral ideals of our society..."

It could not be put more clearly. Our party's entire social policy presupposes a direct and immediate link and interdependence between personal and general prosperity: you for society, and society for you.

WORK SHIRKERS IN VOROSHILOVGRAD PUNISHED

LD232129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 85

[Commentator Sergey Zheleznyak]

[Text] There are six construction directorates in the Lisichanskkhimnefteprom Trust. None of them has fulfilled the volumes of construction and assembly work by their own efforts in the course of the whole 4 years of the present 5-year period. People's controllers of Voroshilovgrad Oblast were interested in learning what was wrong, and it was then that quite a picture opened before their eyes. It appeared that every fourth worker in the trust was a shirker.

It cannot be said that this was something that did not concern Narst, head of the trust, or chief engineer Dmitriyenko or Naumenko, head of the labor and wages department. Naturally, they were concerned with it. They started to diligently reduce absenteeism, first twofold, then threefold, fourfold, in reports for the state. However, at construction sites, everything was reversed: the number of shirkers continuously increased, until no one any longer cared if a person was absent from his working place for 3 or 4 hours. Either people were not working because materials were not delivered in time, or materials were lying around and machinery was standing idle because the people left long before the work day was over, and on the next day the whole team would be late for work.

Everything went unpunished: the duration of leave was not shortened by the number of days shirked, bonuses were paid in full, for whatever reason, and if the wages did not appear to be sufficient, every one was welcome to work on Sundays for double pay. It was even possible that a shirker's wages were higher than that of a conscientious worker. What is the point of talking about the role played by comrades' courts, councils of team leaders, and courts of workers' honor if the administration itself spent more efforts trying to conceal the disorders than in arranging normal work? That was why the people's controllers had to apply their own sanctions. Twelve of the trust leaders have had disciplinary measures imposed on them, and 10 have had material measures imposed on them, including a severe reprimand to Dmitriyenko, the chief engineer of the trust. He, chief bookkeeper Sadovaya, and Naumenko, the head of the labor and wages department, have been heavily fined. It has been recommended to Narst, head of the trust, that he remedy the situation by this July.

I will remind you that it was stressed at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum that if the head of an enterprise cannot secure discipline, he is not living up to the responsibilities of his office.

TRUD REPORTS CONFERENCE ON COLLECTIVE CONTRACT WORK

PM231029 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 22 May 1985 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Trade Union-Economic Aktiv Conference" a 2,400-word unattributed report entitled "Raise Collective Contract Work to a Qualitatively New Level." It states that: "A conference of leaders of trade union central committees and councils and of ministries and departments has been held in Moscow to discuss the work of economic organs and trade union organizations in fulfilling collective contracts and enhancing their role in resolving labor collectives' economic and social tasks." The report was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladkiy, and the conference was addressed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. The report states that the task consists in "eliminating shortcomings in collective contract work, enhancing its efficiency and concreteness, and eradicating formalism, inertia, and a simplistic approach." "The standard of collective contract work must be raised to a qualitatively new level in order to strengthen the role of bilateral pledges in comprehensively resolving production and social problems," it concludes.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES 17 MAY AUCCTU PLENUM

PM221415 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed account of report by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev at Eighth AUCCTU Plenum in Moscow 17 May]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's resolution on convening the next, the 27th, party congress next February has been greeted by our country's working people and trade unionists and by all Soviet people with great enthusiasm and has generated new political and labor enthusiasm.

Each congress of the Leninist party is an event of tremendous importance and a major landmark in Soviet society's development. Party congresses play a determining role in elaborating the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its general course. The party comes to every congress enriched with invaluable new historical experience of political leadership, socialist economic management, and state building, and with a profoundly well conceived program for further developing the economy, enhancing the people's well-being, and strengthening the country's security and the cause of world peace.

The approaching 27th CPSU Congress marks the beginning of a new stage in the country's development. Its significance is determined by the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion, the characteristics of the period we are living through, and the novelty and scale of the tasks facing society.

The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the April plenum provided an analysis of Soviet society's key problems that was detailed, fundamental, and innovatory in spirit, gave comprehensive and in-depth assessments of the economic situation, and examined problems of our domestic and international situation. It concisely expounded the scientific concept of the country's further economic and social progress, determined the thrust and character of the party's pre-congress activity, and emphasized its very great historic responsibility at the contemporary stage of the improvement of developed socialism.

The party regards the steady improvement of the people's well-being as the supreme meaning behind accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, Comrade Shalayev stressed. The difficult and significant goals set by the party can be achieved by constantly developing the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia and by utilizing the inexhaustible potential of socialist society.

The propositions expressed once again at the plenum on the need to continue improving work style in accordance with Leninist norms, to critically evaluate results, to boldly reveal the essence of matters, to renounce undue praise and flattery, to refrain from attributing one's own omissions and shortcomings to objective factors or a lack of departmental coordination, to treat oneself and one's work comrades with greater initiative, responsibility and exactingness, to eradicate formalism, sermonizing [nazidatelnost], and mere empty verbiage in educational work, and to be faithful to the principle of the unity of word and deed are of exceptionally great importance to party, economic, and trade union organizations.

The Central Committee is focusing the attention and efforts of the party and all the people on ensuring the successful completion of the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, the prompt and comprehensive preparation to fulfill the 12th 5-Year Plan targets, the solution of the crucial problems of economic and social development, and the strengthening of organization, discipline, and order at all levels of the national economy.

The party decision sets out in an extremely concise formulation a most extensive program of activity in the precongress period for all elements of our society's political system, including trade unions.

The country's trade unions, Comrade Shalayev noted, see their task as securing a further rise in the standard of all their work. A particular place here belongs to the organization of precongress socialist competition for a shock finish to the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the kind of start to the next 5-year plan that will make it possible to build up the necessary momentum to ensure progress and the resolution of the tasks of a greater scale and complexity put forward by the party at the contemporary stage of improving the society of developed socialism.

That is why it is of exceptional importance that competition be genuinely nationwide, be conducted in the light of past experience and the party's present demands, and be geared to resolving the crucial tasks of economic development, achieving the greatest practical results, and implementing the measures arising from the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum's decisions.

Precongress competition began at the start of this year. The 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War were important stages in it. However, competition was given particular breadth by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. By their shock labor, working people demonstrate their wholehearted support for the plenum's decisions and the party's domestic and foreign policy and strive to successfully implement the counterplans and socialist pledges that have been adopted.

The country's entire working population took part in the recent all-union communist subbotniks, producing over R2 billion of industrial output and contributing R400 million to the 5-year plan fund -- that is convincing proof of the Soviet people's mass enthusiasm.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum's appeal, many of the country's labor collectives and production pacemakers and innovators examined their potential and adopted new high pledges in the party congress' honor. Many thousands of teams and production pacemakers and innovators in all republics, krays, oblasts, and national economic sectors reviewed and raised their pledges for this year and put forward a very important patriotic initiative to organize their work in the first quarter of 1986 so as to meet their quarterly targets by the day the congress opens.

Despite certain difficulties caused by the harsh winter, the output sales plan has been fulfilled by industry as a whole, by all union republics, and by most ministries.

At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, many sectors and republics failed to meet targets and pledges in the production of a whole range of the most important types of output. Many collectives in the ferrous metallurgy, oil, and coal industries, construction, and rail transport worked particularly unsatisfactorily in the first 4 months. Those sectors did not achieve the plan targets as regards the main indicators, not to mention socialist pledges. It must be acknowledged that the full measure of responsibility for the situation that has been created is also borne by the trade unions. The results for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the first 4 months clearly showed that difficulties were surmounted in those places where they were countered by teamwork, discipline, the skillful organization of competition, a high level of organization, and order. However, that was not the case everywhere.

The report criticized the Central Committee and Tyumen Obkom of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Union and the Tyumen Oblast Trade Union Council for shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition and in mobilizing working people in that important sector to fulfill the plans.

The trade union's Central Committee and Tyumen Obkom [of the trade union] were instructed to take urgent and effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings, particularly in improving the organization of competition and petroleum workers' working and living conditions and in galvanizing labor collectives to make up the sector's backlog.

There have been serious omissions in the organization of socialist competition, particularly with regard to the fulfillment of contractual commitments, increasing labor productivity, conserving resources, and improving output quality on the part of economic organs and organizations of the trade unions of the metallurgical, coal, timber, paper, and woodworking, heavy machine building, construction, construction materials, textile, and light industries.

Rail transport is in need of particular attention. In the past 4 months, railroad workers failed to deliver millions of tons of freight to their destination. The measures taken by the Ministry of Railways and the trade union Central Committee are still not achieving the main goal: the backlog is not being reduced. In this situation the Central Committee of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Trade Union (N.I. Kovalev) did not work to overcome the difficulties and is unskillfully directing precongress competition and the efforts of railroad collectives and their trade union organizations aimed at making up for the backlog. The trade union Central Committee Presidium must reorganize activity as soon as possible in the light of the tasks facing the country's railroad workers. All sectors and all sectorial trade unions are obliged to contribute to improving the work of rail transport since the success of precongress socialist competition and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by every labor collective in the country depend to a great extent on the work of transport.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum of increasing labor productivity as much as possible, making an all-around saving of materials and energy resources, ensuring high-quality output, and meeting contractual commitments on time are more urgent than ever as far as the participants in precongress socialist competition are concerned.

In resolving those tasks, which are both current and long-term in character, the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees must make better use of such powerful levers of improvement as material incentives for the attainment of high end results.

Tens of billions of rubles are now being spent on bonuses in the national economy as a whole, but the part played by bonuses as an incentive is small because of the large number of bonus systems in operation and the inadequate link between them and the indicators of efficiency -- labor productivity, resource saving, and output quality. In conjunction with economic organs, this must be resolutely and urgently rectified and the necessary amendments made to the statute on bonuses. More energetic efforts must also be made to eliminate shortcomings in labor norm-fixing.

The large-scale economic experiment that is being conducted in the country, creates new potential for increasing the labor collectives' interest in enhancing economic efficiency. The relevant central committees and trade union committees at local levels must ensure the broad participation of the working people themselves in the economic experiment and in improving it, and together with economic organs, must bring all forms of competition and bonuses into line with the experiment and use them to achieve the highest possible end results in economic activity as as to go into the 12th 5-Year Plan period with a well-organized economic mechanism.

The multilevel task put forward by the party -- that of reaching the foremost world levels in labor productivity within a historically short period -- will be primarily resolved by fundamentally accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that revolutionary improvements are needed in this matter. Similar improvements are also needed in trade union work connected with mobilizing the labor collectives of enterprises, associations, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and the entire scientific and technical community numbering many millions of people so as to achieve the quickest possible development and commissioning of the most advanced equipment and techniques.

Better use should also be made of the experience of such beacons of technical progress as the collectives of the Ivanovskoye Machine-Building Production Association, the Ye. Paton Electric Welding Institute, the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the "Omskshina" Association, the V. Klimenti Knitwear Association in Tallinn, and the trade union organizations in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast that have been taking an active part in implementing the "Intensifikatsiya-90" comprehensive program, and other enterprises.

It is also necessary to considerably raise the standard of organizational work involving inventors and rationalizers. The situation requires, the speaker stressed, that every worker, engineer, and specialist truly become actively involved in scientific and technical progress and resolve specific creative tasks.

Trade union councils and committees, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, and the All-Union Society of Rationalizers and Inventors Central Council must launch socialist competition on a wider scale among collectives of scientific research organizations and enterprises to reduce the length of the "research to production" cycle, and among scientists, engineers, and specialists to increase their contribution to the 5-year plan fund on the basis of personal and collective creative plans. We should strive to implement as many precongress plans as possible in the sphere of introducing scientific and technical achievements in production.

In production much depends on foremen, engineers, designers, and technologists. The status enjoyed by engineering and the responsibility borne by engineering and technical personnel for the overall results of work must be considerably enhanced. The CPSU Central Committee and the government are paying great attention to this. It is our task, too. All engineering and technical personnel should be more actively involved in creative work, socialist competition, and the certification and rationalization of work stations and should comprehensively help to activate the provision of engineering assistance to production teams.

The paramount duty and most important task of trade unions -- basing themselves on the masses' vital creativity -- is to widely disseminate all valuable initiatives and experience originating during the competition in honor of the party congress. Every labor collective and trade union organization should determinedly seek out reserves to fulfill the 1985 plan unamended, to bring those reserves into play, and to outline specific targets that collectives are to achieve at each stage of the precongress competition -- by the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement, the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, the end of the year, and the opening day of the congress. The "270 days of shock labor in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress" movement launched among labor collectives in the Ukraine and Belorussia and other patriotic ventures must be actively supported.

"A shock finish to the 5-year plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress!" -- that must be the slogan of socialist competition.

The speaker stressed the need to reexamine questions connected with trade union committees' involvement in the campaign to strengthen order and discipline on the broadest level, but noted that many trade union committees and economic leaders, unfortunately, are displaying reduced exactingness toward shortcomings in the observance of plan, financial, production, and labor discipline, and are allowing disruptions in material and technical backup, rush work, mismanagement, and wastefulness to occur.

The "guarantee high quality labor discipline" movement, which demonstrates the working class' high political maturity and consciousness, is now broadening in the country on the initiative of advanced teams and sections. There is good experience of such work in Sverdlovsk Oblast and it is being disseminated in Dnepropetrovsk and Kuybyshev Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray. Trade unions are obliged to comprehensively support and develop that initiative. Great influence should be exerted on the strengthening of labor discipline via trade union groups and primary trade union units.

The Central Committees of the Local Industry and Municipal Services Workers Union, the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Union, the Medical Workers Union, and other trade union central committees and councils, together with ministries, departments, and soviet and economic organs, must introduce a work regime at enterprises and institutions in the services sphere that will enable workers and employees to resolve everyday questions outside of work time.

The requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and the AUCCTU -- in instilling the due order in this matter -- must be strictly carried out.

In other words, 1985, the year of preparation for the party congress, must be the turning point in our work to strengthen discipline and order.

After noting the positive results achieved in fulfilling the food program, Comrade Shalayev said that the fulfillment of the tasks placed by the party before rural workers requires more intensive efforts and greater activeness from labor collectives in the work to increase agricultural production efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum put forward the task of making more effective use of all reserves for increasing food production on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and subsidiary plots belonging to citizens and enterprises and of improving the management of the agro-industrial complex in the light of all the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. Trade unions' influence on the resolution of this task must be considerably intensified, primarily by improving the organization of rural working people's socialist competition, labor, daily lives, and leisure.

An example of a creative approach to those questions is provided by the organization of socialist competition among stockmen in Penza Oblast, where the target for the sale of milk, meat, livestock, and poultry to the state in the first 4 months was overfulfilled. Penza Oblast stockmen have now adopted new high socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and are working intensively and with great enthusiasm to fulfill them.

This demonstrates how important it is to every trade union council and committee to work actively and creatively in the countryside and how important it is to organize precongress competition among rural workers in the light of specific situations and tasks. That experience should be comprehensively used during spring and summer agricultural work, particularly in feed procurement. The procurement of a sufficient quantity of coarse and succulent feed should be the same everywhere as the attitude toward the procurement of grain.

Wehn organizing this work, committees of the Agriculture Workers Union and trade union councils must pay greater attention to introducing the collective contract. Approximately one-half of the plowland has now been assigned to teams and links working under contract, one-third of those employed in stockraising are working according to that method, while there are very few contracted links and teams engaged in feed procurement.

The results achieved cannot be considered satisfactory either quantitatively or qualitatively.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Workers Union Central Committee are not paying sufficient attention to this question. It would be advisable for them to generalize the experience of pacemaking farms as soon as possible and to advise kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the introduction of autonomous financing under collective contract condtions as appropriate to the different sectors of agricultural production.

The speaker emphasized that concern for agriculture and rural workers is the paramount duty of trade union workers and activists. Trade union work connected with developing subsidiary plots, collective horticulture, and truck farming must be comprehensively stepped up. The fact that the pace of subsidiary plot development has slowed down cannot be tolerated. Not enough attention is being paid to this question by the Ministry of Power and Electrification or the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and Orel, Ryazan, Tula, Tambov, Chuvash, Kursk, and a number of other oblast and republic trade union councils are overlooking it. Such an attitude toward the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee, government, and AUCCTU instructions on making fuller use of local reserves to improve the supply of foodstuffs to workers and employees is intolerable. Joint measures must be taken to establish order in the use of bread and other foodstuffs.

The task of more fully satisfying the population's demand for industrial goods and services is equally topical today.

Trade union councils and committees must actively help the party and state in work designed to improve the working people's housing conditions. Just as last year, the housing construction target is higher than that envisaged by the 5-year plan. It is important to ensure that the plans for the construction of housing, children's institutions, schools, and hospitals are fulfilled not only by the country as a whole, but by every region, sector, and enterprise as well.

The All-Union Conference of the Trade Union and Economic Aktiv which met in April held a large, specific discussion on the improvement of working conditions and labor protection. It is now a matter of ensuring the consistent implementation of what has been planned. The course aimed at combating industrial injury, occupational disease, producing safety equipment and techniques, and introducing safety standards and a comprehensive system for monitoring labor protection has fully justified itself and must be conducted in a most determined, consistent, and principled way.

The stabilization of labor collectives also helps to improve production life. Last November, the AUCCTU Presidium sent a letter to all trade union committees of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes calling on trade union organizations to step up their work to further improve everyday conditions in production and expand consumer services for working people at enterprises, in organizations, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Many trade union committees took that address in a business-like way. Trade union organizations in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast have been successfully resolving questions of improving production life, for example, and their experience was recently approved by the AUCCTU Presidium. The experience of such an approach can and must be utilized everywhere. Trade union central committees and councils must motivate labor collectives to create ideal health and welfare conditions for workers in production.

The speaker subsequently dwelt on the tasks of trade union committees and councils connected with exerting greater influence on the further improvement of the organization of health care, public education, and social insurance.

Special attention was paid to the need to organize worthwhile leisure for schoolchildren and to consolidate the material facilities of Young Pioneer, recuperative, and labor camps.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum laid particular emphasis on the need to consistently pursue the line toward strengthening social justice in the distribution of materialand spiritual benefits and increasing the influence of social factors on economic development and increasing economic efficiency. The speaker also noted that serious shortcomings still exist in this matter, analyzed their causes in detail, and outlined the trade union organizations' tasks in eliminating them.

Ensuring a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress means improving all our organizational, mass political, and ideological work. In this context, every trade union primary organization, committee, and council must carry out an in-depth discussion of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's results in May and June, outline specific measures to ensure a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, and guarantee that all aspects of trade union activity are resolutely improved.

In view of the fact that the basis of education is education in labor, the main thrust of the trade unions' mass political work in the precongress period must be to ensure the extensive publicizing of socialist competition in the 27th CPSU Congress honor and to propagandize the working people's achievements. The party teaches that reliance on the collective and the creation of a harmonious and creative atmosphere in it are the main means of accelerating progress. The experience gained by many enterprises convincingly confirms that the vigorous and skillful application of the law on labor collectives has a beneficial effect on all aspects of enterprise life. Workers and employees are becoming increasingly interested in questions of the planning and organization of production and socialist competion and in technical creation, respond increasingly keenly to shortcomings in work, and more actively involve themselves in overcoming them.

The preparation for the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's materials, those most important documents that will be published for nationwide discussion in the runup to the congress, and as well as the discussion within labor collectives of the 1986 draft plans, will provide trade unions with a tremendous opportunity to involve labor collectives on a wide scale in active participation in the affairs of their enterprises and of all society.

The speaker drew special attention to enhancing the role of labor collectives and trade union organizations, councils, and committees in eradicating such social evils as drunkenness. The CPSU Central Committee regards the elimination of this abnormal phenomenon as a social task of great political importance, and thereby has approved a package of sociopolitical, economic, administrative, and other measures designed to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism from our society's life. They have been published in the press. They emphasize the need for a pooling of efforts by state and economic organs and party and social organizations in the fight against this social evil. The speaker noted that many trade union organizations are tolerant toward drunkenness, unsystematic in their work against alcohol, treat each case in isolation, and do not use the full force of the law and pulic opinion.

The AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees must make the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism resolute and purposeful in character. Anti-alcohol propaganda and the campaign showing the advantages of a sober and healthy way of life should be considerably stepped up in labor and educational collectives and in local neighborhoods, particularly in hostels, and should be regarded as an indispensable condition for strengthening labor and production discipline and public order and for improving the everyday lives of working people and their families.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of improving the practical work of trade union councils and committees. The report and election campaign within primary trade union

organizations, which will begin in 3 months, must also be aimed at ensuring a fitting greeting to the party congress. It is important to ensure that an atmosphere of professionalism, exactingness, and principled criticism of shortcomings is established at meetings and that they form a special kind of examination of trade union work in preparation for the party congress.

Soviet trade unions are an active proponent of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy, Comrade Shalayev noted. With this aim in mind, it is necessary to make fuller use of broad international trade union ties and the favorable atmosphere for further developing them and pooling the efforts of working people of all countries in the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war. It is now important to use all forms of international trade union work primarily to step up the antiwar struggle and, by means of active joint efforts, to halt the slide toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, bar the way to new war, and work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Soviet trade unions, the speaker said in conclusion, are proud of the fact that they are taking a direct part in the work to implement the most important economic and social tasks as the Communist Party's active assistant and support and under its tried and tested leadership. Fully supporting and fervently approving the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's decision, trade unions see it as their task to channel all their potential -- rights, duties, and their entire experience of organizational and educational work -- into fulfilling those decisions, successfully completing the 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and using internal reserves to ensure that every labor collective in our country, every trade union organization, and every sector, oblast, kray, and republic greet the 27th Communist Party Congress with new successes in the resolution of the crucial problem of economic and social development.

On behalf of those taking part in the AUCCTU plenum, Comrade Shalayev assured our party's Central Committee that the Soviet trade unions will be equal to this responsible task and honorably fulfill it.

Leadership Changes Announced

PM201040 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 May 85 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth AUCCTU Plenum was held in Mosocw yesterday.

The plenum examined the question "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and Trade Union Organizations' Tasks in Ensuring a Fitting Greeting to the 27th Party Congress."

A report was delivered by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

In its resolution the AUCCTU plenum made it incumbent on trade union councils and committees to focus attention on comprehensively raising the standard and effectiveness of educational and organizational work aimed at developing the working peoples' creative forces in the struggle to increase social production efficiency.

The plenum examined some organizational measures. V.I. Prokhorov was released from his duties as deputy chairman of the AUCCTU in connection with his retirement. The AUCCTU plenum expressed gratitude to V.I. Prokhorov for his long and fruitful work in Soviet trade unions. A.P. Biryukova was elected AUCCTU deputy chairman. G.F. Sukhoruchenkova was elected secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium.

Taking part in the plenum's work were B.I. Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, and V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN ON UNIONS COMBATING ALCOHOLISM

LD232355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 85

[From the Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The country's trade union organizations are going to be called upon to tackle important tasks in the area of strengthening discipline and combating drunkenness. We present a talk by Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, chairman of AUCCTU:

[Begin Shalayev recor'ing] Esteemed comrades! In these last few days, since the publication of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee of the government and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, we at AUCCTU, and our newspaper, TRUD, have received a great many letters from workers, collective farmers, employees, and pensioners -- men and women -- in which they warmly welcome those decisions and the measures that are to be carried out. They also make many suggestions on how best to implement them. We are very pleased, since this is an expression, not only of support for the decisions we have taken, but also of the willingness of the working people themselves to play an active part in translating them into reality.

This common work involves a number of specific and important tasks for our trade unions. It has to be admitted that, until recently, many trade union organizations were taking a conciliatory attitude toward cases of drunkenness. Their work against alcohol was carried out without much vigor, only occasionally, and sometimes more in theory than in practice. Trade union committees seldom applied the full force of the law or social pressure to drunkards, despite the fact that the majority of the workers, employees, and collective farmers -- our unions members in other words -- demand that we should deal very firmly with drunkards and those who pander to them. AUCCTU will therefore be urging all sections of the trade unions, and the law groups of the leading trade union bodies, to carry out a decisive and radical reorganization of all their organizational and educative work in this area, in the light of the party's requirements.

In addition to all the well-known forms of educational work, we shall be devoting still more attention, through the unions, to brigade organizations of labor and to the collective contract. This is because in the brigade, no instance of someone turning up for work in a state of intoxication, or committing any other violation of labor discipline, goes unnoticed. That is especially true of brigades where payment is by end results, under a single order, and proportionate to each worker's share of the labor.

AUCCTU attaches great importance to doing everything possible to develop the movement that originated in Sverdlovsk Oblast and some others, of labor discipline guaranteed by the collective -- that is to say, the movement based on intensifying the voluntary and conscious answerability of the whole brigade, the whole collective, for the conduct of every workmate. The 4 million mentors of your workers are also a vast educational force which the trade union committees, together with the economic organs and the Komsomol, must make better use of to propagandize and establish a healthy and sober way of life among the young. Of course our trade union committees have a duty to make full use of all the measures by which moral and material influence can be brought to bear on drunkards. As you know, there are a great many such measures provided for by the law, internal regulations, collective contracts, and other documents -- up to and including expulsion from a trade union in accordance with the USSR Trade Union Charter.

A kindly and indulgent attitude to drunkards, to people who come to work under the influence of drink, or who drink at home or in public places, or in trade union sanatoriums where they are staying on trade union vouchers -- often at a cut rate -- this indulgence is intolerable, because it encourages drunkards to embark on further binges, and commit further infringements of labor and industrial discipline.

In view of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, we shall also have to organize the leisure of the workers and employees far better, making greater and better use for this object of the very extensive network of trade union clubs, houses and palaces of culture, sports facilities, sanatoriums and holiday and tourist organizations. Here we still have many shortcomings, especially as regards anti-alcohol work in our trade union institutions.

Another task that fully applies to us, the trade unions, is that set by the CPSU Central Committee, of increasing the number of garden areas for workers and employees by between 1 million and 1.2 million annually. This, too, will be very important, not only for organizing the leisure of working people and their families, but also for inculcating and establishing a healthy, sober way of life. In other words, it largely depends on us, the unions, whether, together with the soviets of workers' deputies, the Komsomol, and the public health authorities, we can create throughout the labor collectives an atmosphere in which drunkenness, and any violations of labor discipline, will not be tolerated; whether we can make all our work truly meaningful to the masses and to the entire nation in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. These same aims will be served, too, by the temperance clubs that are more and more widely being set up at enterprises and organizations, as well as the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society [Vsesoyuznoye Dobrovolnoye Obshchestvo Borby Za Trezvost] which is to be founded in our country in the very near future.

AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR Ministry of Health have already expressed their desire to be cofounders of that society.

In conclusion, as someone who has actually been involved in preparing and discussing all the documents that have been published on the measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, I should like to express my deep conviction that the party will not, on this occasion, allow the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism to degenerate into one more campaign. What is needed is constant and persistent work at all levels of our social and political system, on the part of the whole nation, so that we may, once and for all, entirely rid ourselves of this ugly phenomenon in the life of our socialist society. [end recording]

TREATMENT OF RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS DISCUSSED

LD231035 Minsk Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign broadcasting stations are extensively reporting in detail about [passage indistinct]. [Passage indistinct] 15 days of arrest for petty hooliganism [passage indistinct]. Thus, the employees of the Voice of America had all grounds to describe the imprisonment of the presbyter of the unregistered Baptist community in Kharkov. It was enough to make one's flesh creep. Indeed, Soviet people who tuned in by accident to the Voice of America had doubts about the source of the information. [sentence indistinct].

The Kharkov Rayon procurator received a letter from abroad asking him to verify that the imprisoned Minister (?Krivko), according to radio reports, had been sentenced for his religious beliefs.

At that time Mr. (?Krivkov) was once again in the pulpit expanding on his great service to Christ, service that does not seek awards or acknowledgement. It was at that time that the militia received information about the presbyter's money schemes. Prayer meetings of the unregistered religious community are illegal. Consequently, the actions of the militiamen who visited him were lawful. As he left the room, Mr. (?Krivko) nearly shed a tear while he cast a stealthy glance at some articles under a chair. Militiamen looked there, too. They saw two briefcases full of texts of sermons received from abroad, and bundles of money. The presbyter was unable to explain the origin of these sums.

On this occasion, it is interesting to recall a phrase dropped by the present Baptist theologian [name indistinct] in his article in the magazine BRATSKIY VESTNIK [FRATERNAL HERALD], issue one of 1979: Means in the interest of people or the Kingdom of God can be obtained from completely unexpected sources. Such inexplicable phenomena often take place in the lives of the followers of Christ.

It will be interesting to see how this story will be presented in broadcasts by foreign radio centers, and how it will be offered to its readers by the illegal magazine VESTNIK [word indistinct]. Let us wait and see. A verified and tested source of information will most likely be used.

Mr (?Krivko), the so-called initiators [initsiativniki], and others belong to the Council of the Churches of Evangelical Baptist Christians -- an underground organization that does not recognize Soviet cult laws.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet believers honestly discharge their duties to society as toilers and patriots, and are not interested in foreign radio preachers. However, the names of a small group of initiators are being repeated in every possible way in the many languages of the USSR peoples -- not only in Voice of America, BBC and Deutsche Welle broadcasts, but also in those of the so-called religious radio centers: Radio Vatican, Radio Monte Carlo, Voice of [indistinct word], and others.

Among others, the name of the brotherly Christian, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Petrenko, was mentioned more than once. The people's court put him twice on trial for violating cult laws. Also, it is impossible to say how many times he had been previously warned and fined. Each time he refused to register the community. From Shostka, Sumy Oblast, where Petrenko was residing at that time, slanderous material about the situation of religion and the church and about invented persecutions for religious beliefs in our country used to be sent abroad. One of the leaders of the Council of Churches has shared his opinion with persons holding the same views: One must not ignore the fact that if we stop writing abroad, they will stop praying for us. This expression, "praying for us" is easy to understand if to recall the explanation of [name indistinct] about the inexplicable phenomena in the lives of the followers of Christ. The matter concerns the supply of money.

But back to Petrenko. Having returned from his second imprisonment, he was back at his old stomping grounds. Once again they were persuading and exhorting him. Then Anatoliy Aleksandrovich left his family, and he had seven children, and became a wanderer. He endeavored to maintain an anti-Soviet mood among Baptist dissenters in the country. But strange as it may seem, these wanderings produced many changes in Petrenko's spirit. Let us say, he received an order from his leadership to concoct a defeat among the brothers in [name indistinct]. It appeared that religious prosecutions were invented, that believers did not experience any pressure from the authorities. Once he asked for some holiday in order to have medical treatment. He received the response: What do you think, they will catch you. A flat in [name indistinct] where Petrenko was staying, was visited by a militia inspector. You will not believe it, comrade listeners, but Anatoliy Aleksandrovich was glad at this visit. He admitted his guilt.

At the trial, Petrenko admitted his guilt but also described the true part played by Baptist dissenters. "Not only I", he said, "but many believers have understood or are beginning to understand where we are being driven by [names indistinct] and their protectors."

The court determined that it was not necessary to sentence Petrenko to deprivation of freedom. He received medical treatment, found a job, believes as before but visits prayer assemblies of a registered Evangelical Baptist Christian Community.

For some reason, foreign radio centers are silent about all this. It seems they have forgotten how many times they mentioned Petrenko's name in the so-called religious broadcasts.

BRIEFS

KOMI-PERMYAT DICTIONARY -- The Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Permskiy [as heard] Pedagagical Institute have published a Komi-Permyat-Russian dictionary. This is a fuller publication than the preceding one. It contains 27,000 words and a short grammatical essay on the Komi-Permyat language. Preparing the dictionary for publication took 30 years. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 May 85 LD]

MINI STEREO TAPE RECORDERS -- Omsk industry has presented an interesting new domestic radio equipment product, mini stereo tape recorders. A trial batch of this equipment, produced for the first time in the country, has come off the conveyor of the Omsk Karl Marx Electrical Works. The weight of the mini stereo tape recorder is 500 grams. [17.7 ounces] Owners will not have to spend time looking for batteries in short supply; the Amfiton, as the new product from Omsk is called, works from miniature batteries which can always be recharged via a power unit within the set. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 19 May 85 LD]

BLACK SEA RESORT CLEANUP -- Industrial establishments causing air pollution have been moved out of the town of Yevpatoriya, a health resort for children on the Black Sea coast. This has been done at the insistence of some of the members of the town council. Every year over 1.5 million children and their parents come to Yevpatoriya for holidays, many of them at a discount and others paying nothing at all. In recent years the town's parks and gardens have been considerably enlarged. Traffic has been barred from many streets. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 18 May 85 LD]

KALININ COMPUTER TRAINING -- A course entitled "Information Technology and Foundations of Computer Science" has been included in the students' training program at Kalinin University. Already in the next academic year, graduates of the mathematical faculty will be able to begin teaching this subject which is being introduced in the schools. At the same time, computer skills are being acquired within the university by 300 physics and mathematics schoolteachers. They will be followed by teachers from technical colleges and secondary specialized education establishments. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 May 85 ID]

NEW AIR LINK -- Regular air traffic has been opened on a route linking Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast with the resort town of Kurgan-Tyube. The flight time is less than 1 hour. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 May 85 LD]

PRAVDA APRIL 'ALL-UNION COMPETITION DIARY'

PM161115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Emulating the Best"]

[Excerpts] Industry: Sources of Pacesetters' Successes; Tightening Order and Discipline; Meaning What One Says

The country as a whole, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures show, exceeded the plan targets for the first 4 months of the year for gas extraction and the production of diesel fuel, a number of nonferrous metals, metal-cutting machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors, grain-harvesting combines, cotton and silk fabrics, meat, marketable edible fish products, animal and vegetable oils, and whole milk products.

The total volume of industrial production increased in comparison with January-April last year by 2.7 percent and average daily output by 4.3 percent (the first 4 months of this year were 2 working days and 1 calendar day shorter than in 1984). The plan for sales of industrial output for the period January-April were fulfilled by 101 percent. All union republics and most industrial enterprises successfully met their targets in this indicator.

The results of industry's work in April show that there are still quite a lot of reserves to improve matters. This is shown by the fact that although the degree to which commitments to supply products are being met has improved somewhat compared with the first quarter, they are still not being fully met. Associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing have also allowed a substantial backlog there, as well as in the implementation of production plans. The output of metal products, cement, refrigerators, freezers, timber, and wool and linen fabrics since the beginning of the year is below target.

Laggards quite often attribute their failures to "objective" causes, citing miscalculations in planning and material and technical backup. Naturally, such miscalculations have occurred. People should know that active work to improve the economic mechanism is currently under way. Thus, a number of enterprises and whole sectors of industry are operating under the conditions of a large-scale experiment, and technical and economic indicators have shown marked improvement. However, no measures of this kind will enable the highest standards to be achieved unless appropriate order is instilled at the production unit itself and people cease overlooking slipshod and careless work there.

The communist subbotniks held have confirmed that it is possible to achieve higher labor productivity without additional expenditures merely by better organization and discipline. On the whole, however, its growth rate in industry since the beginning of the year (2.2 percent) is below target.

Fewer loud assurances and promises and more real deeds and practical results are what the times require. All industrial sectors are capable of successfully meeting the tasks facing them provided they make maximum use of their existing potential:

Agriculture: The Spring "Offensive" in the Fields; Preventing Equipment Failure; Concern for the Fate of the Plans and Pledges

The farther north spring spreads, the broader becomes the green swathe of fields under the graingrowers' careful cultivation. Many thousands of farmers have mounted a shock work vigil.

Harvest concerns allow no slacking. No sooner have the sowing units left the fields than it is time to check the crops' readiness for harvesting. According to USSR Council Statistical Administration figures, by the beginning of May, 67 percent of feed-harvesting and silage-harvesting combines, 79 percent of grain-harvesting machinery, and 74 percent of grain-cleaning machinery had been overhauled. The figures look satisfactory at first sight, but good farmers know that time is of the essence, particularly as a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan are appreciably behind with the work of overhauling equipment for the fodder harvest, and some farms in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Kirgizia, and Tajikstan are only slowly carrying out the preparation of grain combines.

Now is also a crucial time for stockraisers. Completing the wintering of stock in an organized way and making full use of the spring-summer period to increase stock productivity means taking a decisive step toward meeting the year's targets and pledges. The situation as of 1 May for all categories of farms was that state purchases of livestock and poultry were 6 percent up on the same period last year, milk by 0.7 percent, and eggs by 1 percent.

Kirgiz stockraisers achieved the highest increase in livestock and poultry sales. This indicator on farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan stood at 9-13 percent. The best results for increases in milk purchases were achieved by workers on livestock units in Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, and Latvia, where 7-10 percent was achieved, and in Lithuania and Armenia, where the figure was 5 percent. Dairy herd productivity grew appreciably in the RSFSR's Novgorod, Orel, Kursk, Lipetsk, Kurgan, and Kamchatka Oblasts.

However, the results in a number of places fell below last year's. This was not only influenced by the difficult winter conditions, but by breaches of technological and labor discipline and the fact that inadequate attention was paid to pacesetting collectives' experience and to stockraisers' working and living conditions. The indicators for livestock and poultry purchases, in particular, fell on some farms in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Estonia, and the same was true of milk purchases in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and many other RSFSR oblasts.

The closer summer comes, the greater becomes the value of each working day in the fields and on the livestock units in determining the fate of the targets for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY SAYS IMPORTS, EXPORTS RISE

LD221443 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover rose by 9.6 percent in 1984 over the previous year to reach the value of 139.7 billion roubles, the annual reference book "Soviet Foreign Trade in 1984," which has just come off the press, says. Soviet exports grew by 6.5 billion roubles to reach 74.4 billion roubles during that year and Soviet imports went up by 5.7 billion roubles to 65.3 billion roubles.

The reference book, prepared by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, notes that along with the overall growth in the volume of the Soviet exports of equipment, in particular, power, electric engineering, drilling, oil extracting machinery, road building machines, computers, motor vehicles, aircraft and other technology, the Soviet Union's supplies of metallurgical, cargo-handling equipment, farm technology and ships slightly declined because of the world market situation in 1984.

As for the other commodities, the exports of solid fuel, oil and petroproducts, gas, power, chemicals, timber and others expanded.

Soviet imports of different equipment, in particular, metalworking machinery and equipment for the chemicals, timber, pulp-and-paper industries, for tunnel and strip mining of minerals, and for light industry and agriculture grew. Soviet purchases of metals, chemicals and consumer goods on foreign markets expanded as well.

At present, the reference book says, the Soviet Union trades with 145 countries in the world. In 1984 the socialist countries accounted for 57.5 per cent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover, the industrialised capitalist countries for 29.3 per cent and the developing states for 13.2 per cent.

The Soviet Union's trade turnover with the developing countries was worth 18.5 billion roubles, registering a rise of 4.3 per cent during the year. In 1984 the Soviet Union's leading trade partners in the developing world were India (2.8 billion roubles), Libya (1.3 billion roubles), Argentina (1.1 billion roubles), Iraq (0.9 billion roubles), Afghanistan (0.9 billion roubles), Syria (0.5 billion roubles) and Egypt (0.5 billion roubles).

JANUARY-APRIL STOCKRAISING FIGURES REVIEWED

PM221522 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 85 (Signed to Press 13 May 85) p 18

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1985.

This year's wintering was not easy in many of the country's regions. Nevertheless, on the whole, farms are completing it successfully, having achieved an increase in meat and egg production and prevented any noticeable reduction in livestock numbers. Stock unit workers are now making every effort to ensure the fuller utilization of existing reserves and to supply the country with greater quantities of milk, meat, and other livestock products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-April this year, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Apr 1985	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	5,955	106
of which:		
Cattle	3,568	107
Pigs	1,514	105
Sheep and goats	139	100.5
Poultry	734	108
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	20,001	99.5
Average milk yield per cow, kg	709	99.9
Hen eggs, millions	17,990	102
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	71	100

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 360,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Omsk, Volgograd, Belgorod, Magadan, Tyumen, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, Saratov, Ivanovo, Lipetsk, and Astrakhan Oblasts, the Chuvash and Buryat ASSR's, Krasnodar Kray, and a number of other autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

The gross milk yield in January-April 1985 fell by 94,000 metric tons (this period had 1 less calendar day than in 1984). At the same time, an increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in Latvia, Belorussia, Moldavia, Georgia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Armenia, and Turkmenistan.

In the RSFSR, the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kursk, Orel, Lipetsk, Kamchatka, and Belgorod Oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April this year increased by 320 million in comparison with the same period last year. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Kirgizia, Georgia, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, and Lithuania.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Apr 1985	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	5,852	106
Milk, thousand metric tons	17,738	100.7
Eggs, millions	17,621	101

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 325,000 metric tons in January-April 1985 in comparison with the same period last year. The farms of most union republics except Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Estonia increased livestock and poultry sales.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 122,000 metric tons during the period under review. The RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Kursk, Novgorod, Kurgan, and Kalinigrad Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, and Belgorod, Leningrad, Pskov, Kaluga, Rostov, Bryansk, and several other oblasts increased sales of milk and dairy products.

Egg sales to the state in January-April 1985 increased by 202 million in comparison with the same period last year. In terms of the rate of growth of egg purchases, the leading farms are those of Tajikistan and Kirgizia.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union Republic	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	99.5	102	106	100.7	101
RSFSR	105	98	102	105	99	102
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	104	98	101	104	99.8	101
Ukrainian SSR	111	99.4	102	110	101	100.5
Belorussian SSR	113	109	99.98	112	108	102
Uzbek SSR	78	79	102	78	85	94
Kazakh SSR	101	99	105	99	99.4	101
Georgian SSR	106	106	105	109	110	103
Azerbaijan SSR	106	103	100.6	106	103	102
Lithuanian SSR	104	106	103	102	105	104
Moldavian SSR	108	108	105	108	110	104
Latvian SSR	112	110	96	113	109	97
Kirgiz, SSR	129	96	112	126	96	109
Tajik SSR	100.7	97	118	100	99.5	116
Armenian SSR	107	101	92	109	105	89
Turkmen SSR	98	101	95	108	102	101
Estonian SSR	100	103	95	99.7	102	96

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 148,000 metric tons of livestock and 178,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots during the period under review.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 May 1985, there were 98.3 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 0.4 million more than on the same date last year. There were 29.6 million cows. The pig population totaled 57.4 million. Sheep and goats numbered 143.6 million. The number of poultry was 787.8 million, an increase of 6.5 million.

During the pasture period, farms in most of the country's regions usually obtain the bulk of their livestock products. This is why it is important to make use of this favorable time to boost milk and meat production.

The front-ranking farms have a precise plan for supplying livestock with green feed and have established a sequence for the use of different fields in order to ensure the greatest possible feed yield from each sector. It is important to disseminate their experience everywhere and launch competition for the maximum growth in stock unit output. We must start thinking right now about the livestock's forthcoming wintering, creating everything necessary for it, especially a firm feed base.

Progressive forms of production and labor organization in stockraising contribute to a marked increase in stock unit efficiency. The front-ranking farms are now paying particular attention to the introduction of collective contracts in feed production, which make it possible to make the wages of subunits' workers directly dependent on end results, create the necessary reserve of feed with reduced expenditure of labor and funds, and ensure high livestock productivity.

WEEKLY OUTLINES JAN-APR INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM221410 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 85 (Signed to Press 13 May 85) p 9

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 4 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained the following data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of industry's performance in January-April 1985.

The January-April output sales plan was fulfilled. The total volume of industrial output compared with the corresponding period last year increased by 2.7 percent, and the average daily output increased by 4.3 percent (in January-April of this year there were 2 working days and 1 calendar day fewer than in the corresponding period last year).

Labor productivity increased 2.2 percent during the period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.8	104	102
Petroleum industry	97	97	93
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	100	100.1
Gas industry	100.7	108	107
Coal industry	98	99	98
Ferrous metallurgy	97	98	98
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	103	103
Chemical industry	99.6	99.9	99.3
Production of mineral fertilizers	95	102	100
Power machine building	103	106	107
Heavy and transport machine building	101	103	104
Electrical equipment industry	102	104	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	103	106	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	102	105	105
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	103	104	107
Automotive industry	102	104	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	105	106
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	101	109	109
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	105
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.8	106	107
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	100	100.1	100.6

Construction materials industry	100.2	98	98
Light industry	100.8	100.3	101
Food industry	102	100.4	100.8
Fruit and vegetable farming	104	98	97
Meat and dairy industry	104	103	102
Fish industry	102	104	103
Procurement	103	103	101
Medical industry	101	107	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	103	101

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and for production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr Output Sales Plan	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	100.7	101.8
Ukrainian SSR	100.2	101.7
Belorussian SSR	102	106.0
Uzbek SSR	101	104.9
Kazakh SSR	101	103.3
Georgian SSR	102	105.6
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.4
Lithuanian SSR	102	103.4
Moldavian SSR	102	102.8
Latvian SSR	102	102.8
Kirgiz SSR	103	103.5
Tajik SSR	102	104.7
Armenian SSR	103	107.6
Turkmen SSR	103	100.8
Estonian SSR	102	101.4

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced		
	Apr 1985	Jan-Apr 1985	Jan-Apr 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	125	545	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	49.0	196	96
Gas, billion cubic meters	52.5	212	109
Coal, million metric tons	60.6	245	99.6
Steel, million metric tons	13.1	49.4	95
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.1	34.9	97
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.6	6.2	99
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	10.5	101
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units) thousand metric tons	50.0	205	102
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	1.0	100.4

Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.0	8.5	99.4
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	1.6	98
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	119	455	95
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.6	21.8	100.2
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.8	18.2	99.4
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	218	839	106
of which, with digital program control	80.2	297	128
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	58.8	224	99.8
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.1	4.3	105
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.6	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	1.3	110
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	19.1	76.9	104
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	79.9	315	108
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	151	588	105
Tractors, million horsepower	4.5	17.7	104
Agricultural machines, million rubles	318	1,221	102
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	243	926	108
Grain harvesting combines, thousands:	9.6	38.5	95
Excavators, thousands	3.7	14.6	103
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements) million trimmed cubic meters	20.4	111	95
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	1.9	98
Cement, million metric tons	11.0	40.9	96
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.1	4.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	152	585	102
Footwear, million pairs	71.2	274	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	3.3	106
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.1	103
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.5	2.1	105
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	112	334	97
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.5	9.5	102
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	126	513	95
Clocks and watches, millions	5.8	22.1	98
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	80.3	312	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	2.8	91

Television sets, millions	0.8	3.0	102
Of which, color sets	0.3	1.3	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	1.9	100
Of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	1.1	105
Washing machines, millions	0.4	1.6	108
Automobiles, thousands	114	444	99.4
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	100	394	100.8
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	2.6	104

Commentary on Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-April. The plan for output sales was 101 percent fulfilled. All union republics and most industrial ministries coped with targets in terms of this indicator. Targets were overfulfilled in gas extraction and the production of diesel fuel, fuel oil, a number of nonferrous metals, turbines, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computers, automobiles, tractors, several types of agricultural equipment, cotton and silk textiles, knitwear, and food products.

The rates of growth in industrial output and labor productivity increased in most union republics and ministries during April. In January-April as a whole, the total volume of industrial output increased 2.7 percent by comparison with the corresponding period last year, while the average daily output increased 4.3 percent (in January-April of this year, there were 2 working days and 1 calendar day fewer than in the same period last year). Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.2 percent during the period and accounted for 84 percent of output growth. Materials consumption in industrial production was somewhat reduced.

Faster output growth rates were achieved in the power industry, the gas industry, and a number of sectors in machine building and the fish and medical industries, and, among union republics, in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Armenia.

By comparison with the first quarter of the current year, the level of fulfillment of commitments for output deliveries to consumers rose in January-April, but contractual commitments were not totally fulfilled. The laggards include associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry (the shortfall in output deliveries was 5 percent of the output sales plan), the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers (9 percent), the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry (6 percent), and several other ministries.

The shortfall in coal extraction and mineral fertilizer production that had been allowed to develop since the start of the year was not made up by the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers during the fulfillment of the April plan. Because of nonfulfillment of the April plan, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry fell further behind in terms of commercial timber and lumber. The fulfillment of the plan for basic metallurgical products -- cast iron and steel smelting and finished rolled metal production -- improved somewhat within the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy system, but the planned volume of production of these products in January-April was not fully ensured.

April did not see any substantial improvement in the work of the petroleum extraction and chemical industries. While machine building achieved an increase in overall production volume, production of AC electric motors, forging and pressing machinery, metallurgical and chemical equipment, diesel locomotives and mainline freight trucks, and individual types of machines and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production was less than planned.

The April output plan was fulfilled in terms of cement, asbestos and cement pipes and sleeves, plate glass, and precast ferroconcrete, but production of these products must be substantially increased during the coming months in order to make up for the lag allowed to occur at the start of the year.

A similar task must be resolved in certain sectors of the light industry and consumer goods production.

Numerous shortcomings remain in the assimilation of the capacities of newly commissioned and reconstructed enterprises. For example, the planned production level has not yet been reached at new capacities at the Chimkent Petrol Refinery under the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Rossoshanskiy Chemical Plant and Bereznik's "Azot" Association under the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and a number of other projects.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum noted shortcomings in the implementation of plan targets during the first months of the current year. The situation improved somewhat in April, but greater efforts are necessary to make up the omissions during the remaining months.

The results of industry's work in April show that all sectors of industry, including the sectors that allowed considerable lags to occur in the first quarter, have substantial reserves and unutilized potential that must be mobilized to ensure fulfillment of the annual plan and substantial acceleration of growth rates.

The results of each labor collective's work must be analyzed exactingly and self-critically. The ministries and departments must more strictly monitor the fulfillment of plan targets and give effective assistance to laggard enterprises. Specific practical measures must be planned and implemented to accelerate the rates of output and labor productivity growth and to unconditionally fulfill the plan targets for the year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The elimination of existing shortcomings in work and the fuller utilization of production reserves on the basis of effective socialist competition are an important concern for each party organization and each labor collective.

BRIEFS

IGNALINSKAYA AES STATUS -- Work on the second power unit at Ignalinskaya AES is proceeding ahead of schedule thanks to introduction of a number of technical innovations, one of which is the assembly of the 40-metric-ton structure of the fittings and casing on the ground. Then it is to be raised to the necessary height, the seams welded, and the container filled with superplasticated concrete. Productivity is to be raised by a factor of 1.5-2. The first power unit, with a capacity of 1.5 million kw, is at present reaching design capacity. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 May 85 LD]

VYNGAPUR GAS EXTRACTION -- Vyngapur deposit was today the first among Tyumenia's deposits to complete the plan for the first 5 months for extraction of the raw material. Much more gas was extracted than over the same period last year, and the above-plan production is in excess of 1 billion cubic meters. Moreover, this was attained without new capacities having been commissioned. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 May 85 LD]

ALMA-ATA SUBWAY -- Alma-Ata will have a subway in the near future. Plans are currently being made to that effect. One of the subway stations will be named Baykungur. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 May 85 GF]

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN

PM231459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 85 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Gavrichkin agricultural review: "After the Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by Monday, 20 May, spring crops had been sown on 93.3 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 52.5 million hectares.

Farmers worked particularly hard last week: Seeds of spring crops were sown on 24.7 million hectares, the biggest increase throughout the sowing campaign. This is understandable. Our major granaries have begun the mass sowing of wheat in the east of the country. However, as regards the volume of work carried out in the spring fields, the average lag is approximately 1 week. The pace of field work is being held back by the unusually complex weather conditions. The success of the matter is being determined by the skill of agronomists and grain growers, the mobility of mechanized detachments, teams, and links, organization, and efficient maneuvering.

In the Kazakh virgin lands, for example, there has still hardly been a single really fine day since the start of the spring field campaign. Nevertheless, the pace of work on the country's most extensive grainfields is now rapidly increasing. Last week, for example, grain crops were sown on 6.2 million hectares.

Every day is really busy for the farmer now. Potatoes occupy 64 percent and vegetables 75 percent of the allocated areas. Sowing is in full swing in the groat fields. Work on crop care has gotten under way.

Busy days have also arrived in one of our most important fields -- the forage field. Feed crops have been sown on 23.6 million hectares. Whereas Orenburg Oblast farmers have only just begun the mass sowing of corn for grain, its sowing has been completed in the Ukraine over an area of almost 2 million hectares.

Cutting of sown grasses, their laying in store, and processing into vitamin granules have begun in many parts of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, the Kuban, and Astrakhan Oblast, and in Moldavia's fields.

However, you have only to look at the summary to see for yourself that not everything is proceeding smoothly. In Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, for example, there is a serious lag over the repair of feed procurement equipment. Yaroslavl Oblast farms show little concern for the construction of the simplest hay stores. Agro-industrial associations in Uzbekistan and certain Russian oblasts lose sight of work on improving natural hayfields and pastures. Feed procurers have many complaints about enterprises of the Ministries of Machine-building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Chemical Industry, and Production of Mineral Fertilizers, which fail to fulfill their pledges relating to the delivery of feed procurement equipment, preservatives, and polyethylene film.

However, time waits for no one. You cannot make up for a feed shortfall, a reduction in feed quality, and, thus, losses of livestock products with a belated endeavor. Every day and hour demands composure, businesslike efficiency, and the utmost efforts.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Report

PM231605 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 May 85 p 2

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "Mass Sowing in Eastern Regions"]

[Excerpts] In the Volga Region, most oblasts of the Central and the Volga-Vyatka Regions, the Bashkir ASSR, and Orenburg Oblast sowing machines are leaving the fields after completing their work. At the same time, there are delays, especially with respect to the sowing of flax, in Kirov, Gorkiy, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts.

Spring crops occupy a total of 63.6 percent of the planned area in the RSFSR. The focal point of the sowing campaign is shifting further and further east. In recent days, the work on Kurgan and Sverdlovsk Oblast farms has steadily been gathering momentum.

Work is now at its busiest on the Kazakh virgin lands, where the optimum sowing period has begun. However, virgin land farmers do not have it easy. Up until now there has not yet been a really fine day. Cold air masses kept bringing rain. However, now at last it is getting warmer, and work is daily gathering momentum. On 20 May alone, 1.4 million hectares were sown with spring grain crops in the republic.

Tselingrad farmers are holding first place in the socialist sowing competition. By the end of the second 10-day period they had sown one-third of the area allocated to spring crops. Turgay and Kokchetav Oblast farms are following hard on their heels.

The sound of engines is also reverberating in the fields of Altay. More than 1 million hectares of spring crops have been sown there. More than one-fourth of the planned area has been sown with wheat in Omsk Oblast. Work is gathering momentum in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Meanwhile, in the Far East, notably in Amur Oblast, the pressure is on as regards the sowing of soybeans. So far they occupy 50,000 of the 404,000 hectares. Sowing of corn has begun considerably earlier than usual there.

The final report is devoted to the sowing of relatively heat-loving and intertilled crops. Millet occupies the greater part of the area earmarked for this purpose, while buckwheat occupies the smaller part. Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblast farms are among the laggards in the Volga Region.

The mass planting of potatoes is under way. They occupy a total of 1.9 million hectares, or 64 percent ofthe plan, in the country as a whole. Vegetables occupy three-fourths of the allocated area.

Simultaneously, machine operators are beginning to tend the sowings.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF TWO SATELLITES

Cosmos-1653

LD230750 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1653," was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday [22 May] to continue the exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes

-- maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 322 kilometres

-- minimum distance -- 222 kilometers

-- the orbit's inclination -- 82.3 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1654

LD240633 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0608 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- The launching of another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1654, was carried out in the Soviet Union on 23 May 1985.

Scientific apparatus, intended for the continuation of research into cosmic space, has been installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

initial orbital period: 89.7 minutes;

maximum distance from the surface of the earth (the apogee) 365 km;

minimum distance from the surface of the earth (at the perigee) 180 km;

inclination of the orbit: 64.9 degrees.

In addition to scientific apparatus, there are also radio-systems for the precise measurement of elements of the orbit and a radio-telemetric system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

The coordination and computing center is processing the information which is being received.

TRUD REPORTS ON NEW AN-124 TRANSPORT PLANE

PM240741 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 85 p 3

[Report by TRUD special correspondent N. Dombkovskiy: "'Ruslan' Storms the Skies. The World's Largest Aircraft is Successfully Tested"]

[Excerpts] The giant AN-124 aircraft, created at the O.K. Antonov Experimental Design Office, can carry 60 Zhiguli cars at one time along with passengers and their baggage. It was an amazing sight! The inside of the enormous liner reminded one of the hold of a marine container ship or a big railroad tunnel, without the track of course. The size of the cargo hold is amazing. It is 6.5 meters wide, 4.5 meters high, and more than 30 meters long!

I thought of the smallest aircraft in the AN family that was described in our paper 18 months ago. That nippy micro-aircraft could easily take off inside this cargo hold, dart out one end, circle, and come in the other end and land.

However, the "Ruslan" heavy transport aircraft is not for show. Its job is to transport the most complex preassembled mechanism and units and construction and highway machinery. The AN-124 can lift 150 tons, or nearly 50 percent more than any previous aircraft. There has been nothing like it before in world aircraft construction.

However, these are not the only impressive figures. The "Ruslan" can fly at up to 850 km per hour, has a ceiling of 12,000 meters, and can fly the stunning distance of 16,500 km at a stretch! It can even use unpaved airfields. All this data was fully confirmed during the test flights. The task was not to set official world records, but it is quite clear that many of them are now past records.

...We climbed from the cargo hold to the upper story. At the top of the steps was the crew's 4-room apartment. It's the only way to describe it. It consists of a kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms, each for three people. On long trips two crews are required, and they have to be able to rest. Then we passed through to the flight cabin, which is very different from a conventional one. It is more like the bridge of a ship, consisting of a spacious, lighted room for six people -- commander, copilot, navigator, radio operator, and two engineers. However, there are far fewer instruments than on other aircraft. Onboard computers help in processing the information.

SOKOLOV SIGNS OBITUARY OF MILITARY MEDIC

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[I.S. Kolesnikov Obituary]

[Excerpts] Professor Major General of the Medical Service Ivan Stepanovich Kolesnikov, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR State Prizes, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, RSFSR Meritorious Scientist, and doctor of medical sciences, has died after a prolonged illness.

S.L. Sokolov, S.P. Burenkov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.N. Blokhin, I.M. Golushko, Ye.I. Smirnov, F.I. Komarov, I.A. Yurov, K.V. Fedoro', N.G. Ivanov, K.M. Lisitsyn, Y.V. Gembitskiy, N.F. Loginov, A.A. Pronin, and V.A. Dolinin.